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170 capriole • caramelize

cap-ri-ole \kə-prē-ōl\ *n* [MF or OIt; MF *capriole*, fr. OIt *capriola*, fr. *capriolo* roebuck, fr. L *capreolus* goat, roebuck, fr. *capr-*, *caper* he-goat; akin to OE *hæfer* goat, Gk *kapros* wild boar] (1594) 1: a playful leap; *CAPER* 2 of a trained horse: a vertical leap with a backward kick of the hind legs at the height of the leap — **capriole** *vi*

cap-ri pants \kə-prē-\ *n pl*, often *cap C* [Capri, Italy] (ca. 1956) : close-fitting women's pants that end above the ankle — called also *capris*

cap-rock \kəp-räk\ *n* (1867) : *CAP 2a*

cap-roic acid \kə-prō-ik-\ *n* [ISV, fr. L *capr-*, *caper*] (ca. 1847) : a liquid fatty acid $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ that is found as a glycerol ester in fats and oils or made synthetically and used in pharmaceuticals and flavors

cap-ro-lac-tam \kə-prō-lak-təm\ *n* [caproic acid + *lactone* + *amide*] (1944) : a white crystalline cyclic amide $C_6H_{11}NO$ used esp. in making one type of nylon

cap-ryllic acid \kə-pri-lik-\ *n* [ISV *capryl*, a radical contained in it] (1845) : a fatty acid $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ of rancid odor occurring in fats and oils and used in perfumes

cap-sai-cin \kəp-sā-sən\ *n* [irreg. fr. NL *Capsicum*] (ca. 1890) : a colorless irritant phenolic amide $C_{18}H_{27}NO_3$ that is found in various capsicums and that gives hot peppers their hotness

Cap-si-an \kəp-sē-ən\ *adj* [F *capisien*, fr. L *Capsa* Gafsa, Tunisia] (1915) : of or relating to a Paleolithic culture of northern Africa and southern Europe

cap-si-cum \kəp-si-kəm\ *n* [NL, perh. fr. L *capsa*] (1588) 1: any of a genus (*Capsicum*) of tropical herbs and shrubs of the nightshade family widely cultivated for their many-seeded usu. fleshy-walled berries — called also *pepper* 2: the dried ripe fruit of some capsicums (as *C. frutescens*) used as a gastric and intestinal stimulant

cap-sid \kəp-səd\ *n* [F *capside*, fr. L *capsa* case + *-side* -id] (1960) : the outer protein shell of a virus particle

cap-size \kəp-siz, kap-\ *vb* **cap-sized**; **cap-siz-ing** [perh. fr. Sp *capuzar* or Catal *cabussar* to thrust (the head) underwater] *vi* (1788) : to cause to overturn (~ a canoe) ~ *vi* : to become upset or overturned

TURN OVER (the canoe *capsized*)

cap sleeve *n* (1926) : a very short sleeve (as on a dress) that hangs over the edge of the shoulder without extending along the underside of the arm

cap-stan \kəp-stən, -stan\ *n* [ME, prob. fr. MF *cabestant*] (14c) 1: a machine for moving or raising heavy weights that consists of a vertical drum which can be rotated and around which cable is turned 2: a rotating shaft that drives tape at a constant speed in a recorder

cap-stone \kəp-stōn\ *n* [*cap*] (14c) 1: a coping stone; *COPING* 2: the high point; crowning achievement

cap-su-lar \kəp-sə-lər\ *adj* (ca. 1730) 1: of, relating to, or resembling a capsule 2: CAPSULATED

cap-su-lat-ed \jə-təd\ *adj* (1668) : enclosed in a capsule

cap-sule \kəp-səl, -(s)əl also -syū(-ə)\ *n* [F, fr. L *capsula*, dim. of *capsa* box — more at *CASE*] (ca. 1693) 1: a membrane or sac enclosing a body part 2: either of two layers of white matter in the cerebrum 3: a closed receptacle containing spores or seeds; as *a*: a dry dehiscent usu. many-seeded fruit composed of two or more carpels *b*: the spore case of a moss 3: *a shell usu.* of gelatin for packaging something (as a drug or vitamins); also *a* usu. medicinal or nutritional preparation for oral use consisting of the shell and its contents 4: an often polysaccharide envelope surrounding a microorganism 5: an extremely brief condensation; *OUTLINE, SURVEY* 6: *a compact* often sealed and detachable container or compartment 7: a small pressurized compartment or vehicle for space flight or emergency escape

capsule *vi* **cap-suled**; **cap-sul-ing** (1859) 1: to equip with or enclose in a capsule 2: to condense into or devise in a compact form

capsule *adj* (1938) 1: extremely brief 2: small and very compact

cap-sul-ize \kəp-sə-liz\ *vi* -ized; -iz-ing (1945) : CAPSULE

cap-tain \kəp-tən also kap-tən\ *n* [ME *captane*, fr. MF *captain*, fr. LL *capitaneus*, *adj.* & *n.*, chief, fr. L *capit-*, *caput* head — more at *HEAD*] (14c) 1: *a* (1): a military leader: the commander of a unit or a body of troops (2): a subordinate officer commanding under a sovereign or general (3): a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a first lieutenant and below a major *b*: a naval officer who is master or commander of a ship; *esp.* : a commissioned officer in the navy ranking above a commander and below a commodore and in the coast guard ranking above a commander and below a rear admiral *c*: a senior pilot who commands the crew of an airplane *d*: an officer in a police department or fire department in charge of a unit (as a precinct or company) and usu. ranking above a lieutenant and below a chief 2: one who leads or supervises; as *a*: a leader of a sports team or side *b*: *HEADWAITER* *c*: a person in charge of hotel bellhops — called also *bell captain* 3: a person of importance or influence in a field (~s of industry) — **cap-tain-cy** \kəp-tən-sē\ *n* — **cap-tain-ship** \-ship\ *n*

captain *vi* (1598) : to be captain of: *LEAD* (~ed the football team)

captain's chair *n* (1946) : an armchair with a saddle seat and a low curved back with vertical spindles

captain's mast *n* (1941) : *MAST 3*

cap-tan \kəp-tan\ *n* [short for *mercaptan*] (1952) : a fungicide $C_6H_5Cl_2NO_2S$ used on agricultural crops

cap-tion \kəp-shən\ *n* [ME *capcioun*, fr. L *caption-*, *captio* act of taking, fr. *capere* to take — more at *HEAVE*] (1670) 1: the part of a legal document that shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed 2: *a*: the heading esp. of an article or document; *TITLE* *b*: the explanatory comment or designation accompanying a pictorial illustration *c*: a motion-picture subtitle — **cap-tion-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

caption *vi* **cap-tioned**; **cap-tion-ing** \-ʃh(ə)-niŋ\ (1901) : to furnish with a caption

cap-tious \kəp-shəs\ *adj* [ME *capcious*, fr. MF or L; MF *captieux*, fr. L *captiosus*, fr. *captio*] (14c) 1: marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections 2: calculated to confuse, entrap, or entangle in argument *syn* see *CRITICAL* — **cap-tious-ly** *adv* — **cap-tious-ness** *n*

cap-ti-vate \kəp-tə-vāt\ *vt* -vat-ed; -vat-ing (ca. 1555) 1 *archaic* : SEIZE, CAPTURE 2: to influence and dominate by some special charm,

art, or trait and with an irresistible appeal *syn* see *ATTRACT* — **cap-ti-va-tion** \kəp-tə-vā-shən\ *n* — **cap-ti-va-tor** \kəp-tə-vā-tər\ *n*

cap-tive \kəp-tiv\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *captivus*, fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*] (14c) 1: *a*: taken and held as or as if a prisoner of war *b*: kept within bounds; *CONFINED* 2: held under control of another but having the appearance of independence; *esp.* : owned or controlled by another concern and operated for its needs rather than for an open market (*a* ~ mine) 3: being such involuntarily because of a situation that makes free choice or departure difficult (the airline passengers were a ~ audience) — **cap-tive** *n*

cap-tiv-ity \kəp-ti-və-tē\ *n* (14c) 1: the state of being captive (some birds thrive in ~) 2 *obs.* : a group of captives

cap-to-pril \kəp-tə-pril\ *n* [mercaptan + -o- + proline + -il, alter. of -yl] (1978) : an antihypertensive drug $C_{21}H_{25}NO_3S$ that is an ACE inhibitor

cap-tor \kəp-tər, -tōr\ *n* [LL, fr. L *capere*] (ca. 1688) : one that has captured a person or thing

cap-ture \kəp-chor, -shər\ *n* [MF, fr. L *captura*, fr. *captus*] (ca. 1542) 1: an act or instance of capturing; as *a*: an act of catching, winning, or gaining control by force, stratagem, or guile *b*: a move in a board game (as chess or checkers) that gains an opponent's piece *c*: the absorption by an atom, nucleus, or particle of a subatomic particle that often results in subsequent emission of radiation or in fission *d*: the act of recording in a permanent file (data ~) 2: one that has been taken (as a prize ship)

capture *vi* **cap-tured**; **cap-tur-ing** \kəp-chor-ŋ, 'kap-shrɪŋ\ (1795) 1: *a*: to take captive; also *a*: to gain control of esp. by force (~ a city) *b*: to gain or win esp. through effort (captured 60% of the vote) 2: to emphasize, represent, or preserve (as a scene, mood, or quality) in a more or less permanent form (at any such moment as a photograph might ~ — C. E. Montague) 3: to captivate and hold the interest of 4: to take according to the rules of a game 5: to bring about the capture of (a subatomic particle) 6: to record in a permanent file (as in a computer) *syn* see *CATCH*

capture the flag *n* (ca. 1925) : a game in which players on each of two teams seek to capture the other team's flag and return it to their side without being captured and imprisoned

cap-puche \kə-pūch, -pūsh\ *n* [MF, fr. It *cappuccio*, fr. *cappa* cloak, fr. LL] (ca. 1600) : HOOD; *esp.* : the cowl of a Capuchin friar

cap-pu-chin \kə-pyā-shən, -pə, *esp.* for 3 also ka-pyū-, -pyū-\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *cappuccino*, fr. *cappuccio*; fr. his cowl] (1589) 1 *cap* : a member of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin forming since 1529 an austere branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi engaged in missionary work and preaching 2: a hooded cloak for women 3: any of a genus (*Cebus*) of So. American monkeys; *esp.* : one (*C. capucinus*) with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cowl

Cap-u-let \kə-pyā-lət\ *n* : the family of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*

cap-y-bara \kə-pi-'bar-ə, -bär-\ *n* [Pg *capibara*, fr. Tupi] (1774) : a tailless largely aquatic So. American rodent (*Hydrochaerus hydrochaerus*) often exceeding four feet (1.2 meters) in length

car \kär, dial also 'kör, 'kyär\ *n* [ME *carre*, fr. AF, fr. L *carra*, pl. of *carrum*, alter. of *carrus*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr & MW *carr* vehicle; akin to L *currere* to run] (14c) 1: a vehicle moving on wheels; as *a* *archaic* : CARRIAGE, CHARIOT *b*: a vehicle designed to move on rails (as of a railroad) *c*: AUTOMOBILE 2: the passenger compartment of an elevator 3: the part of an airship or balloon that carries the passengers and cargo

car-a-bao \kə-rə-'baü, -kär-\ *n, pl* -bao or -baos [PhilSp, fr. Bisayan of Samar and Leyte *karabaw*] (1900) : WATER BUFFALO

car-a-bid \kə-rə-'bäd, -kär-\ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *karabos* horned beetle] (1880) : GROUND BEETLE

car-a-bi-neer or **car-a-bi-nier** \kə-rə-bə-'nir\ *n* [F *carabinier*, fr. *carabine* carbine] (1672) : a cavalry soldier armed with a carbine

car-a-bi-ner \kə-rə-bə-'nər\ *n* [G *Karabiner*, short for *Karabinerhaken*, lit., carbineer's hook] (1920) : an oblong metal ring with one spring-hinged side that is used esp. in mountain climbing as a connector and to hold a freely running rope

car-a-bi-ne-ro \kə-rə-bə-'ner-(ə), -kär-\ *n, pl* -ros [Sp, fr. *carabina* carbine, fr. F *carabine*] (1845) 1: a member of a Spanish national police force serving esp. as frontier guards 2: a customs or coast guard officer in the Philippines

car-a-bi-nie-re \kə-rə-bən-'yer-(ə), -kär-\ *n, pl* -nie-ri \-yer-ē\ [It, fr. F *carabinier*] (1847) : a member of the Italian national police force

car-a-cal \kə-rə-'kal\ *n* [F, fr. Turk *karakulak*, fr. *kara* black + *kulak* ear] (1760) : a long-legged reddish brown nocturnal cat (*Felis caracal* *syn.* *Lynx caracal*) of savannas in Africa and parts of Asia that has long pointed ears with a tuft of black hairs at the tip

car-a-ca-ra \kə-rə-'kar-ə, -ə-kə-'rā-\ *n* [Sp *caracara* & Pg *caracará*, fr. Tupi *caracará*] (1838) : any of various large long-legged mostly So. American hawks classified with the falcons

car-a-cole \kə-rə-'köl\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caracol* snail, spiral stair, *caracole*] (1614) : a half turn to right or left executed by a mounted horse — **caracole** *vb*

car-a-cul \kə-rə-'kəl\ *n* [alter. of *karakul*] (1894) : the pelt of a karakul lamb after the curl begins to loosen

car-ra-fe \kə-'raf, -rāf\ *n* [F, fr. It *caraffa*, fr. Ar *gharrāfah*] (1786) : a bottle with a flaring lip used to hold beverages and esp. wine

car-am-bo-la \kə-rəm-'bō-lə\ *n* [Pg, fr. Marathi *karambal*, fr. Skt *karmaphala*] (1598) 1: a five-angled green to yellow tropical fruit of star-shaped cross section — called also *starfruit* 2: a tropical tree (*Averrhoa carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family widely cultivated for carambolas

car-a-mel \kär-məl; 'kär-ə-məl, -mēl\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caramelo*, fr. Pg. *icicle*, caramel, fr. LL *calamellus* small reed — more at *SHAWM*] (1725) 1: an amorphous brittle brown and somewhat bitter substance obtained by heating sugar and used as a coloring and flavoring agent 2: a firm chewy usu. caramel-flavored candy

car-a-mel-ise Brit var of *CARAMELIZE*



carabineer

car-pet-bag \-bæg\ *n* (1830): a traveler's bag made of carpet and widely used in the U.S. in the 19th century
carpetbag or **car-pet-bag-ging** \-bæg-ŋ\ *adj* (1870): of, relating to, or characteristic of carpetbaggers (a ~ government)
car-pet-bag-gery \-bæg-ŋ\ *n* [fr. their carrying all their belongings in carpetbags] (1868) 1: a Northerner in the South after the American Civil War usu. seeking private gain under the reconstruction governments 2: **OUTSIDER**; *esp*: a nonresident or new resident who meddles in politics — **car-pet-bag-gery** \-bæg(ə)rē\ *n*
carpetbag steak *n* (1958): a thick piece of steak in which a pocket is cut and stuffed (as with oysters)
carpet beetle *n* (1889): any of several small dermestid beetles (genera *Antrrenus* and *Attagenus*) whose larvae are destructive *esp*. to woolen goods
carpet bombing *n* (1944): the dropping of large numbers of bombs so as to cause uniform devastation over a given area — **carpet bomb** *vb*
car-pet-ing \kär-pə-tiŋ\ *n* (1758): material for carpets; *also*: **CARPETS**
car-pet-weed \kär-pə-tēd\ *n* (1784): a No. American mat-forming weed (*Mollugo verticillata* of the family Aizoaceae, the carpetweed family)
-carpic *adj comb form* [prob. fr. NL *-carpicus*, fr. Gk *karpos* fruit] : **CARPOUS** (monocarpic)
car-ping \kär-piŋ\ *adj* (1581): marked by or inclined to querulous and often perverse criticism *syn* see **CRITICAL** — **car-ping-ly** \-piŋ-lē\ *adv*
car-po-go-ni-um \kär-pə-gō-nē-əm\ *n, pl -nia* \-nē-ə\ [NL] (1882): the flask-shaped egg-bearing portion of the female reproductive branch in some thallophytes (as red algae) — **car-po-go-ni-al** \-nē-əl\ *adj*
car-pool \kär-pū-əl\ *vi* (1962): to participate in a car pool — **car-pool-er** *n*
car pool *n* (1942): an arrangement in which a group of people commute together by car; *also*: the group entering into such an arrangement
car-po-phore \kär-pə-för-, -fôr\ *n* [prob. fr. NL *carpophorum*, fr. *carp-* + *-phorum* -phore] (ca. 1859) 1: the stalk of a fungal fruiting body; *also*: the entire fruiting body 2: a slender prolongation of a floral axis from which the carpels are suspended
car-port \kär-pört-, -pört\ *n* (1939): an open-sided automobile shelter by the side of a building
car-po-spore \kär-pə-spör-, -spör\ *n* (1881): a diploid spore of a red alga
-carpous *adj comb form* [NL *-carpus*, fr. Gk *-karpos*, fr. *karpos* fruit — *more* at **HARVEST**]: having (such) fruit or (so many) fruits (*syncarpous*) — **-carpy** *n comb form*
car-pus \kär-pəs\ *n, pl car-pi* \-pi-, (-)pē\ [NL, fr. Gk *karpos* — *more* at **WHARF**] (1679) 1: **WRIST** 2: the bones of the wrist
carr \kär(r)\ *n* [ME *car*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *kjarr* underbrush] (14c) chiefly *Brit*: **IFEN**
car-rack \kär-ək-, -ik\ *n* [ME *carrake*, fr. MF *caraque*, fr. OSP *carraca*, fr. Ar *qarāqir*, pl. of *qarqūr* merchant ship] (14c): a beamy sailing ship *esp*. of the 15th and 16th centuries
car-ra-geen *also* **car-ra-geen** \kär-ə-gēn\ *n* [Carrageen, near Waterford, Ireland] (1829) 1: **IRISH MOSS** 2: **CARRAGEENAN**
car-ra-geen-an or **car-ra-geen-in** \kär-ə-gē-nən\ *n* [Carrageen + *-an* or *-in*] (ca. 1889): a colloid extracted from various red algae and *esp*. Irish moss and used *esp*. as a stabilizing or thickening agent
car-re-four \kär-ə-fūr\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *quadrifurcum*, neut. of *quadrifurcus* having four forks, fr. L *quadri-* + *furca* fork] (15c) 1: **CROSSROADS** 2: **SQUARE, PLAZA** (the farmers... preferred the open ~ for their transactions — Thomas Hardy)
car-rel \kär-əl\ *n* [alter. of ME *caroll*, fr. ML *carola*, perh. fr. *carola* round dance, something circular, fr. LL *choraula* choral song — *more* at **CAROL**] (1593): a table that is often partitioned or enclosed and is used for individual study *esp*. in a library
car-riage \kär-ij\ *n* [ME *carriage*, fr. ONF, fr. *carier* to transport in a vehicle — *more* at **CARRY**] (14c) 1: the act of carrying 2: *archaic*: **DEPARTMENT** *b*: manner of bearing the body 3: **POSTURE** 4: **MANAGEMENT** 4 chiefly *Brit*: the price or expense of carrying 5 *obs*: **BURDEN, LOAD** 6 *a*: a wheeled vehicle; *esp*: a horse-drawn vehicle designed for private use and comfort *b* *Brit*: a railway passenger coach 7: a wheeled support carrying a burden 8 *obs*: **IMPORT, SENSE** 9 *obs*: a hanger for a sword 10: a movable part of a machine for supporting some other movable object or part (a typewriter ~) *syn* see **BEARING**
carriage trade *n* (ca. 1909): trade from well-to-do or upper-class people; *also*: well-to-do people
car-riage-way \kär-ij-, wā\ *n* (1800) *Brit*: a road used by vehicular traffic: **HIGHWAY**
car-rick bend \kär-ik-ə\ *n* [prob. fr. *obs*. E *carrick* carrack, fr. ME *carrake*, *carryk*] (1819): a knot used to join the ends of two large ropes — see **KNOT** illustration
car-ri-er \kär-ē-ər\ *n* (14c) 1: one that carries: **BEARER, MESSENGER** 2 *a*: an individual or organization engaged in transporting passengers or goods for hire *b*: a transportation line carrying mail between post offices *c*: a postal employee who delivers or collects mail *d*: one that delivers newspapers *e*: an entity (as a hole or an electron) capable of carrying an electric charge 3 *a*: a container for carrying *b*: a device or machine that carries: **CONVEYER** 4: **AIRCRAFT CARRIER** 5 *a*: a bearer and transmitter of a causative agent of an infectious disease; *esp*: one who carries the causative agent of a disease (as typhoid fever) systemically but is immune to it *b*: an individual (as one heterozygous for a recessive) having a specified gene that is not expressed or only weakly expressed in its phenotype 6 *a*: a usu. inactive accessory substance: **VEHICLE** (a ~ for a drug or an insecticide) *b*: a substance (as a catalyst) by whose agency some element or group is transferred from one compound to another 7 *a*: an electromagnetic wave or alternating current whose modulations are used as signals in radio, telephonic, or telegraphic transmission *b*: a telecommunication company 8: an organization acting as an insurer
carrier pigeon *n* (1647) 1: a pigeon used to carry messages; *esp*: **HOMING PIGEON** 2: any of a breed of large long-bodied show pigeons

car-ri-on \kär-ē-ən\ *n* [ME *caroine*, fr. AF, fr. (assumed) VL *caronia*, irreg. fr. L *carne*, *caro* flesh — *more* at **CARNAL**] (14c): dead and putrefying flesh; *also*: flesh unfit for food
car-rion *n* (1528): a uniformly black crow (*Corvus corone corone*) occurring in much of western Europe
car-rion-ade \kär-ə-nād\ *n* [Carrion, Scotland] (1779): a short-barreled gun of the late 18th and 19th centuries that fired large shot at short range and was used *esp*. on warships
car-rot \kär-ət\ *n* [MF *carotte*, fr. LL *carota*, fr. Gk *karōton*] (1533) 1: a biennial herb (*Daucus carota* of the family Umbelliferae, the carrot family) with a usu. orange spindle-shaped edible root; *also*: its root 2: a reward or advantage offered *esp*. as an inducement
car-rot-and-stick \kär-ət-n-ˈstik\ *adj* [fr. the traditional alternatives of driving a donkey on by either holding out a carrot or whipping it with a stick] (1951): characterized by the use of both reward and punishment to induce cooperation (~ foreign policy)
car-rot-top \kär-ət(t)-tāp\ *n* (ca. 1902): **REDHEAD** 1 — **car-rot-topped** \-tāpt\ *adj*
car-rot-y \kär-ə-tē\ *adj* (1696): resembling carrots in color (~ hair)
car-rou-sel *var* of **CAROUSEL**
car-ry \kär-ē-, -er\ *vb* **car-ried**; **car-ry-ing** [ME *carien*, fr. ONF *carier* to transport in a vehicle, fr. *car* vehicle, fr. L *carrus* — *more* at **CAR**] *vt* (14c) 1: to move while supporting: **TRANSPORT** (her legs refused to ~ her further — Ellen Glasgow) 2: to convey by direct communication (~ tales about a friend) 3 chiefly *dial*: **CONDUCT, ESCORT** 4: to influence by mental or emotional appeal: **SWAY** 5: to get possession or control of: **CAPTURE** (carried off the prize) 6: to transfer from one place (as a column) to another (~ a number in adding) 7: to contain and direct the course of (the drain carries sewage) 8 *a*: to wear or have on one's person *b*: to bear upon or within one (is ~ing an unborn child) 9 *a*: to have or bear *esp*. as a mark, attribute, or property (~ a scar) *b*: **IMPLY, INVOLVE** (the crime carried a heavy penalty) 10: to hold or comport (as one's person) in a specified manner 11: to sustain the weight or burden of (pillars ~ an arch) 12: to bear as a crop 13: to sing with reasonable correctness of pitch (~ a tune) 14 *a*: to keep in stock for sale *b*: to provide sustenance for (land ~ing 10 head of cattle) *c*: to have or maintain on a list or record (~ a person on a payroll) 15: to be chiefly or solely responsible for the success, effectiveness, or continuation of (a player capable of ~ing a team) (her performance carried the play) 16: to prolong in space, time, or degree (~ a principle too far) 17 *a*: to gain victory for; *esp*: to secure the adoption or passage of *b*: to win a majority of votes in (as a legislative body or a state) 18: to present for public consumption (newspapers ~ weather reports) (channel 9 will ~ the game) 19 *a*: to bear the charges of holding or having (as stocks or merchandise) from one time to another *b*: to keep on one's books as a debtor (a merchant carries a customer) 20: to hold to and follow after (as a scent) 21: to hoist and maintain (a sail) in use 22: to pass over (as a hazard) at a single stroke in golf (~ a bunker) 23: to propel and control (a puck or ball) along a playing surface ~ *vi* 1: to act as a bearer 2 *a*: to reach or penetrate to a distance (voices ~ well) (fly balls don't ~ well in cold air) *b*: to convey itself to a reader or audience 3: to undergo or admit of carriage in a specified way 4 of a hunting dog: to keep and follow the scent 5: to win adoption (the motion carried by a vote of 71-25) — **carry a torch** or **carry the torch** 1: **CRUSADE** 2: to be in love *esp*. without reciprocation: cherish a longing or devotion (still carrying a torch for a former lover) — **carry the ball**: to perform or assume the chief role: **WIN** the major portion of work or responsibility — **carry the day**: **WIN, PREVAIL**
2 carry *n, pl car-ries* (1858) 1: carrying power; *esp*: the range of a gun or projectile or of a struck or thrown ball 2 *a*: **PORTAGE** *b*: the act or method of carrying (fireman's ~) *c*: the act of rushing with the ball in football (averaged four yards per ~) 3: the position assumed by a color-bearer with the flag or guidon held in position for marching 4: a quantity that is transferred in addition from one number place to the adjacent one of higher place value
car-ry-ole \kär-ē-ol-, -er\ *n* (1714) 1 [by folk etymology fr. F *carriole*, fr. OPov *carriola*, ultim. fr. L *carrus* car] *a*: a light covered carriage for four or more persons *b*: a passenger automobile used as a small bus 2 [*carry* + *-ole*]: a capacious bag or carrying case
carry away *vt* (1570) 1: to arouse to a high and often excessive degree of emotion or enthusiasm 2: **CARRY OFF** 1
car-ry-back \kär-ē-bak-, -er\ *n* (1942): a loss sustained or a portion of a credit not used in a given period that may be deducted from taxable income of a prior period
car-ry-cot \-kät\ *n* (1943) *Brit*: a portable bed for an infant
car-ry-for-ward \kär-ē-för-word-, -er-, -fôr-, Southern *also* -fär-, -fär\ *n* (1898): **CARRYOVER**
carrying capacity *n* (1921): the population (as of deer) that an area will support without undergoing deterioration
carrying charge *n* (1914) 1: expense incident to ownership or use of property 2: a charge added to the price of merchandise sold on the installment plan
car-ry-ing-on \kär-ē-in-ŋn-, -ŋn\ *n, pl carryings-on* (1663): foolish, excited, or improper behavior; *also*: an instance of such behavior
carry off *vt* (ca. 1680) 1: to cause the death of (the plague carried off thousands) 2: to perform or manage successfully: **BRING OFF** (tried to look suave but couldn't carry it off)
1 carry-on \kär-ē-ŋn-, -er-, -ŋn\ *n* (1890) 1 *Brit*: **CARRYING-ON** 2: a piece of luggage suitable for being carried aboard an airplane by a passenger
2 carry-on *adj* (1967): carried or suitable for being carried aboard (~ baggage)
carry on *vt* (1644): to continue doing, pursuing, or operating (carry on research) (carried on the business) ~ *vi* 1: to behave or speak in a

\ə\ about \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ā\ mop, mar
\ə\ out \ch\ chin \et\ bet \ē\ easy \ə\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job
\ŋ\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \ä, k, ɪ, æ, œ, u, ū, ū, see Guide to Pronunciation

240 concubinage • conduction

con-cu-bi-nage \kän-'kyü-bä-nij, kən-\ n (14c) 1: cohabitation of persons not legally married 2: the state of being a concubine
con-cu-bine \kän-'kyü-bin, kən-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *concubina*, fr. *com-* + *cubare* to lie] (14c) 1: a woman with whom a man cohabits without being married; as a: one having a recognized social status in a household below that of a wife b: MISTRESS 4a
con-cu-pis-cence \kän-'kyü-pä-sən(t)s, kən-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *concupiscencia*, fr. L *concupiscere*, *concupiscens*, prp. of *concupiscere* to desire ardently, fr. *com-* + *cupere* to desire] (14c) 1: strong desire; esp: sexual desire — **con-cu-pis-cent** \-sən(t) adj
con-cu-pis-ci-ble \-'kyü-pä-sä-bäl adj [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *concupiscibilis*, fr. L *concupiscere*] (14c) 1: LUSTFUL, DESIROUS
con-cur \kän-'kär, kən-\ v **con-curred**; **con-cur-ring** [ME *concurrere*, fr. L *concurrere*, fr. *com-* + *curre* to run — more at *CAR*] (15c) 1: to act together to a common end or single effect 2 a: APPROVE (~ in a statement) b: to express agreement (~ with an opinion) 3 obs: to come together: MEET 4: to happen together: COINCIDE **syn** see AGREE
con-cur-rence \-'kär-ən(t)s, -'kär-ən(t)s\ n (15c) 1 a: the simultaneous occurrence of events or circumstances b: the meeting of concurrent lines in a point 2 a: agreement or union in action: COOPERATION b (1): agreement in opinion or design (2): CONSENT 3: a coincidence of equal powers in law
con-cur-rency \-ən(t)-sē, -rən(t)-sē\ n (1597): CONCURRENCE
con-cur-rent \-'kär-ən(t), -'kär-ən(t) adj [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *concurrent-*, *concurrere*, prp. of *concurrere*] (14c) 1: operating or occurring at the same time 2 a: running parallel b: CONVERGENT; *specif*: meeting or intersecting in a point 3: acting in conjunction 4: exercised over the same matter or area by two different authorities (~ jurisdiction) — **con-current** n — **con-cur-rent-ly** adv
concurrent resolution n (1802): a resolution passed by both houses of a legislative body that lacks the force of law
con-cuss \kän-'käs\ v [L *concussus*, pp.] (1597): to affect with or as if with concussion
con-cus-sion \kän-'käs-shən\ n [ME *concussio*, fr. MF or L; MF *concussio*, fr. L *concussio*, *concussio*, fr. *concute* to shake violently, fr. *com-* + *quater* to shake] (14c) 1 a: a stunning, damaging, or shattering effect from a hard blow; esp: a jarring injury of the brain resulting in disturbance of cerebral function b: a hard blow or collision 2: AGITATION, SHAKING — **con-cus-sive** \-'käs-siv\ adj
con-demn \kän-'dem\ v [ME, fr. MF *condemner*, fr. L *condemnare*, fr. *com-* + *dammare* to condemn — more at *DAMN*] (14c) 1: to declare to be reprehensible, wrong, or evil usu. after weighing evidence and without reservation 2 a: to pronounce guilty: CONVICT b: SENTENCE, DOOM 3: to adjudge unfit for use or consumption 4: to declare convertible to public use under the right of eminent domain **syn** see CRITICIZE — **con-dem-nable** \-'dem-nä-bäl, -'de-mä-\ adj — **con-dem-na-to-ry** \-'dem-nä-tör-ē, -'de-mä-, -tör-\ adj — **con-dem-ner** \-'de-mär\ or **con-dem-nor** \kän-'de-mär; kən-'dem-nör, kən-\ n
con-dem-na-tion \kän-'dem-nä-shən, -däm-\ n (14c) 1: CENSURE, BLAME 2: the act of judicially condemning 3: the state of being condemned 4: a reason for condemning
con-den-sate \kän-'dän-sät, -den; kən-'dän-\ n (1889): a product of condensation; esp: a liquid obtained by condensation of a gas or vapor (~ steam)
con-den-sa-tion \kän-'dän-sä-shən, -dän-\ n (1603) 1: the act or process of condensing; as a: a chemical reaction involving union between molecules often with elimination of a simple molecule (as water) to form a new more complex compound of often greater molecular weight b: the conversion of a substance (as water) from the vapor state to a denser liquid or solid state usu. initiated by a reduction in temperature of the vapor c: compression of a written or spoken work into more concise form 2: the quality or state of being condensed 3: a product of condensing — **con-den-sa-tion-al** \-shən-\ adj
con-dense \kän-'den(t)s\ v **con-densed**; **con-dens-ing** [ME, fr. MF *condensare*, fr. L *condensare*, fr. *com-* + *densare* to make dense, fr. *densus* dense] v (15c) 1: to make denser or more compact; esp: to subject to condensation ~ vi: to undergo condensation **syn** see CONTRACT — **con-dens-able** also **con-dens-ible** \-'den(t)-sä-bäl\ adj
condensed adj (15c): reduced to a more compact or dense form; also: having a face narrower than that of a standard typeface
condensed milk n (1863): evaporated milk with sugar added
condens-er \kän-'den(t)-sär\ n (1686) 1: one that condenses; as a: a lens or mirror used to concentrate light on an object b: an apparatus in which gas or vapor is condensed 2: CAPACITOR
con-de-scend \kän-'di-send\ v [ME, fr. MF *condescendere*, fr. LL *condescendere*, fr. L *com-* + *descendere* to descend] (14c) 1 a: to descend to a less formal or dignified level: UNBEND b: to waive the privileges of rank 2: to assume an air of superiority
con-de-scen-dence \-'sen-dən(t)s\ n (1638): CONDESCENSION
condescending adj (1707): showing or characterized by condescension: PATRONIZING — **con-de-scen-ding-ly** \-'sen-dij-lē\ adv
con-de-scen-sion \kän-'di-sen(t)-shən\ n [LL *condescension-*, *condescensio*, fr. *condescendere*] (1647) 1: voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in relations with an inferior 2: patronizing attitude or behavior
con-dign \kän-'dīn, kən-\ adj [ME *condigne*, fr. MF, fr. L *condignus* very worthy, fr. *com-* + *dignus* worthy — more at *DECENT*] (15c): DESERVED, APPROPRIATE (~ punishment) — **con-dign-ly** adv
con-di-ment \kän-'dä-mənt\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *condimentum*, fr. *condire* to season] (15c): something used to enhance the flavor of food; esp: a pungent seasoning — **con-di-men-tal** \kän-'dä-men-tl\ adj
con-di-tion \kän-'di-shən\ n [ME *condicio*, fr. MF, fr. L *condicio*, *condicio* terms of agreement, condition, fr. *condicere* to agree, fr. *com-* + *dicere* to say, determine — more at *DICION*] (14c) 1 a: a promise upon which the fulfillment of an agreement depends: STIPULATION b obs: COVENANT c: a provision making the effect of a legal instrument contingent upon an uncertain event; also: the event itself 2: something essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else: PREREQUISITE as a: an environmental requirement (available oxygen is an essential ~ for animal life) b: the subordinate clause of a conditional sentence 3 a: a restricting or modifying factor: QUALIFICATION b: an unsatisfactory academic grade that may be raised by doing additional work 4 a: a state of being b: social status

: RANK c: a usu. defective state of health (a serious heart ~) d: a state of physical fitness or readiness for use (the car was in good ~) (exercising to get into ~) e pl: attendant circumstances 5 a obs: temper of mind b obs: TRAIT c pl, archaic: MANNERS, WAYS
con-dition v **con-di-tion-ed**; **con-di-tion-ing** \-'di-sh(ə)-niŋ\ v (15c) *archaic*: to make stipulations ~ vt 1: to agree by stipulating 2: to make conditional 3 a: to put into a proper state for work or use b: AIR-CONDITION 4: to give a grade of condition to 5 a: to adapt, modify, or mold so as to conform to an environment culture b: to modify so that an act or response previously associated with one stimulus becomes associated with another — **con-di-tion-able** \-sh(ə)-nə-bäl\ adj — **con-di-tion-er** \-sh(ə)-när\ n
con-di-tion-al \kän-'dīsh-nəl, -'di-shə-nl\ adj (14c) 1: subject to, implying, or dependent upon a condition (a ~ promise) 2: expressing, containing, or implying a supposition (the ~ clause if he speaks) 3 a: true only for certain values of the variables or symbols involved (~ equations) b: stating the case when one or more random variables are fixed or one or more events are known (~ frequency distribution) 4 a: CONDITIONED 2 (~ reflex) (~ response) b: established by conditioning as the stimulus eliciting a conditional response — **con-di-tion-al-i-ty** \-'di-shə-'näl-ē-tē\ n — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \-'dīsh-nä-lē, -'di-shə-nl-ē\ adv
conditional n (1828) 1: a conditional word, clause, verb form, or morpheme 2: IMPLICATION 2b
conditional probability n (1961): the probability that a given event will occur if it is certain that another event has taken place or will take place
conditioned adj (1537) 1: brought or put into a specified state 2: determined or established by conditioning
con-do \kän-'(d)ō\ n (1964): CONDOMINIUM 3
con-dole \kän-'döl\ v **con-doled**; **con-dol-ing** [LL *condolere*, fr. L *com-* + *dolere* to feel pain] v (1590) 1 obs: GRIEVE 2: to express sympathetic sorrow ~ vt, archaic: LAMENT, GRIEVE — **con-do-la-to-ry** \-'dō-lä-tör-ē, -tör-\ adj
con-dol-ence \kän-'dō-lən(t)s\ also 'kän-dä-\ n (1603) 1: sympathy with another in sorrow 2: an expression of sympathy **syn** see PITY
con-dom \kän-'däm, kən-, dial -drəm\ n [origin unknown] (ca. 1706): a sheath commonly of rubber worn over the penis (as to prevent conception or venereal infection during coitus); also: a similar device inserted into the vagina
con-do-min-i-um \kän-'dä-'mī-nē-əm\ n, pl -ums [NL, fr. L *com-* + *dominium* domain] (ca. 1714) 1 a: joint dominion; esp: joint sovereignty by two or more nations b: a government operating under joint rule 2: a politically dependent territory under condominium 3 a: individual ownership of a unit in a multiunit structure (as an apartment building) or on land owned in common (as a town house complex); also: a unit so owned b: a building containing condominiums
con-do-na-tion \kän-'dä-nä-shən, -dō-\ n (1625): implied pardon of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed
con-done \kän-'dōn\ v **con-doned**; **con-don-ing** [L *condonare* to absolve, fr. *com-* + *donare* to give — more at *DONATION*] (1857): to pardon or overlook voluntarily; esp: to treat as if trivial, harmless, or of no importance (~ corruption in politics) **syn** see EXCUSE — **con-don-able** \-'dō-nä-bäl\ adj — **con-don-er** n
con-dor \kän-'där, -dör\ n [Sp *condor*, fr. Quechua *kuntur*] (1604) 1 a: a very large American vulture (*Vultur gryphus*) of the high Andes having the head and neck bare and the plumage dull black with a downy white neck ruff and white patches on the wings b: CALIFORNIA CONDOR 2 pl **condors** or **con-dor-es** \kän-'dör-äs, -dör-\: a coin (as the centesimo of Chile) bearing the picture of a condor
con-dot-tie-er \kän-'dä-'tyer-ē, kən-'dä-tē-'er-\ n, pl -tie-ri \-ē\ [It, fr. *condotta* troop of mercenaries, fr. fem. of *condotto*, pp. of *condurre* to conduct, hire, fr. L *conducere*] (1794) 1: a leader of a band of mercenaries common in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries; also: a member of such a band 2: a mercenary soldier
con-duce \kän-'düs, -'dyüs\ v **con-duced**; **con-duc-ing** [ME, to conduct, fr. L *conducere* to conduct, conduce, fr. *com-* + *ducere* to lead — more at *TOW*] (1586): to lead or tend to a particular and usu. desirable result: CONTRIBUTE
con-du-cive \-'dü-siv, -'dyü-\ adj (1646): tending to promote or assist (an atmosphere ~ to education) — **con-du-cive-ness** n
con-duct \kän-'(d)äkt\ n [ME, alter. of *conduit*, fr. MF, act of leading, escort, fr. ML *conductus*, fr. L *conducere*] (15c) 1 obs: ESCORT, GUIDE 2: the act, manner, or process of carrying on: MANAGEMENT 3: a mode or standard of personal behavior esp. as based on moral principles
con-duct \kän-'däkt\ also 'kän-'däkt\ v (15c) 1: to bring by or as if by leading: GUIDE (~ tourists through a museum) 2 a: to lead from a position of command (~ a siege) (~ a class) b: to direct or take part in the operation or management of (~ an experiment) (~ a business) (~ an investigation) c: to direct the performance of (~ an orchestra) (~ an opera) 3 a: to convey in a channel b: to act as a medium for conveying or transmitting 4: to cause (oneself) to act or behave in a particular and esp. in a controlled manner ~ vi 1 of a road or passage: to show the way: LEAD 2 a: to act as leader or director b: to have the quality of transmitting light, heat, sound, or electricity — **con-duct-ibil-i-ty** \kän-'däkt-ə-'bi-lē-tē\ n — **con-duct-ible** \-'däkt-ə-bäl\ adj
syn CONDUCT, MANAGE, CONTROL, DIRECT mean to use one's powers to lead, guide, or dominate. CONDUCT implies taking responsibility for the acts and achievements of a group (conducted negotiations). MANAGE implies direct handling and manipulating or maneuvering toward a desired result (manages a meat market). CONTROL implies a regulating or restraining in order to keep within bounds or on a course (controlling his appetite). DIRECT implies constant guiding and regulating so as to achieve smooth operation (directs the store's day-to-day business). **syn** see in addition BEHAVE
con-duc-tance \kän-'däkt-ən(t)s\ n (1885) 1: conducting power 2: the readiness with which a conductor transmits an electric current expressed as the reciprocal of electrical resistance
con-du-ction \kän-'däkt-shən\ n (1534) 1: the act of conducting or conveying 2 a: transmission through or by means of a conductor; also: the transfer of heat through matter by communication of kinetic energy from particle to particle with no net displacement of the parti-

244 congruently • connected

congruens, prp. of *congruere* [15c] 1: CONGRUOUS 2: superposable so as to be coincident throughout 3: having the difference divisible by a given modulus (12 is ~ to 2 modulo 5) since $12 - 2 = 2 \times 5$ — **congruently** *adv*

congru-i-ty \kən-'grü-ä-tē, kən-ä, n, pl -ties (14c) 1: the quality or state of being congruent or congruous 2: a point of agreement

congru-ous \kən-'grü-əs/ *adj* [L. *congruus*, fr. *congruere* to come together, agree] (1599) 1: a: being in agreement, harmony, or correspondence b: conforming to the circumstances or requirements of a situation: APPROPRIATE (a ~ room to work in —G. B. Shaw) 2: marked or enhanced by harmonious agreement among constituent elements (a ~ theme) — **congru-ously** *adv* — **congru-ous-ness** *n*

con-ic \kə-'nik/ *adj* (1570) 1: of or relating to a cone 2: CONICAL — **con-ic-ity** \kə-'ni-sə-tē/ *n*

conic *n* (1879) 1: CONIC SECTION

con-i-cal \kə-'ni-kəl/ *adj* (1570): resembling a cone esp. in shape — **con-i-cal-ly** \kə-'ni-kəl-ē/ *adv*

conic section *n* (1664) 1: a plane curve, line, pair of intersecting lines, or point that is the intersection of or bounds the intersection of a plane and a cone with two nappes 2: a curve generated by a point which always moves so that the ratio of its distance from a fixed point to its distance from a fixed line is constant



conic section 1: 1 straight lines, 2 circle, 3 ellipse, 4 parabola, 5 hyperbola

con-id-i-o-phore \kə-'ni-dē-ä-för, -föör/ *n* [NL. *conidium* + ISV -phore] (1874) 1: a structure that bears conidia: *specif*: a specialized hyphal branch of some fungi that produces conidia usu. by the successive cutting off of parts of the sporophore through the growth of septa

con-id-i-um \kə-'ni-dē-əm/ *n*, pl -ia \-dē-ä/ [NL, fr. Gk *konis* dust — more at INCUBATE] (1856) 1: an asexual spore produced on a conidiophore — **con-id-i-al** \-dē-äl/ *adj*

con-if-er \kə-'nə-fər älsə 'kō-ä/ *n* [ultim. fr. L. *conifer* cone-bearing, fr. *conus* cone + *-fer*] (ca. 1841) 1: any of an order (Coniferales) of mostly evergreen trees and shrubs including firs (as pines) with true cones and others (as yews) with an arillate fruit — **con-if-er-ous** \kə-'ni-fə-rəs, kə-ä/ *adj*

con-i-line \kə-'nē-ēn/ *n* [G. *Konlin*, fr. L. *canium* hemlock, fr. Gk *kō-neion*] (1831): a poisonous alkaloid $C_{21}H_{27}N$ found in poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)

con-jec-tur-al \kən-'jek-cha-rəl, -'jek-shrəl/ *adj* (1553) 1: of the nature of or involving or based on conjecture 2: given to conjectures — **con-jec-tur-al-ly** *adv*

con-jec-ture \kən-'jek-cha-rən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L. *conjectura*, fr. *conjectus*, pp. of *conicere*, lit., to throw together, fr. *com-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JET] (14c) 1 *obs*: a: interpretation of omens b: SUPPOSITION 2 a: inference from defective or presumptive evidence b: a conclusion deduced by surmise or guesswork c: a proposition (as in mathematics) before it has been proved or disproved

con-jec-ture *vb* -tured; -turing \-jek-cha-rən, -'jek-shrən/ *v* (15c) 1: to arrive at by conjecture 2: to make conjectures as to ~ *vi*: to form conjectures — **con-jec-tur-er** \-jek-cha-rən/ *n*

con-join \kən-'join, kən-ä/ *vb* [ME, fr. MF *conjoindre*, fr. L. *conjungere*, fr. *com-* + *jungere* to join — more at Yoke] *v* (14c): to join together (as separate entities) for a common purpose ~ *vi*: to join together for a common purpose

con-joined \-'joind/ *adj* (1570): being, coming, or brought together so as to meet, touch, or overlap (~ heads on a coin)

con-joint \-'join/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, pp. of *conjoindre*] (1725) 1: UNITED, CONJOINED 2: related to, made up of, or carried on by two or more in combination: JOINT — **con-joint-ly** *adv*

con-jugal \kən-'ji-gəl älsə kən-'jü-ä/ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L. *conjugalis*, fr. *conjug*, *conjug* husband, wife, fr. *conjungere* to join, unite in marriage] (1545): of or relating to the married state or to married persons and their relations: CONJUGIAL — **con-jugal-i-ty** \kən-'ji-'gä-lä-tē, -'jü-ä/ *n* — **con-jugal-ly** \kən-'ji-'gä-lē älsə kən-'jü-ä/ *adv*

con-jugal rights *n* pl (ca. 1891): the sexual rights or privileges implied by and involved in the marriage relationship: the right of sexual intercourse between husband and wife

con-ju-gant \kən-'ji-gənt/ *n* (1910): either of a pair of conjugating gametes or organisms

con-ju-gate \kən-'ji-gət, -'jä-gär/ *adj* [ME *conjugat*, fr. L. *conjungatus*, pp. of *conjungere* to unite, fr. *com-* + *jungere* to join, fr. *jugum* yoke — more at Yoke] (15c) 1 a: joined together esp. in pairs: COUPLED b: acting or operating as if joined 2 a: having features in common but opposite or inverse in some particular b: relating to or being conjugate complex numbers (complex roots occurring in ~ pairs) 3 of an acid or base: related by the difference of a proton (the acid NH_4^+ and the base NH_3 are ~ to each other) 4: having the same derivation and therefore usu. some likeness in meaning (~ words) 5 of two leaves of a book: forming a single piece — **con-ju-gate-ly** *adv* — **con-ju-gate-ness** *n*

con-ju-gate \-jä-'gät/ *vb* -gät-ed; -gät-ing *v* (1530) 1: to give in prescribed order the various inflectional forms of — used esp. of a verb 2: to join together ~ *vi* 1: to become joined together 2 a: to pair and fuse in conjugation b: to pair in synopsis

conjugate \same as/ *n* (ca. 1586) 1: something conjugate: a product of conjugating 2: CONJUGATE COMPLEX NUMBER 3: an element of a mathematical group that is equal to a given element of the group multiplied on the right by another element and on the left by the inverse of the latter element

conjugate complex number *n* (ca. 1909): one of two complex numbers differing only in the sign of the imaginary part

con-jug-at-ed \-gä-'tēd/ *adj* (1882) 1: formed by the union of two compounds or united with another compound (~ bile acids) 2: relating to or containing a system of two double bonds separated by a single bond (~ fatty acids)

conjugated protein *n* (ca. 1909): a compound of a protein with a nonprotein (hemoglobin is a conjugated protein) — compare SIMPLE PROTEIN

con-ju-ga-tion \kən-'jä-'gä-shən/ *n* (15c) 1 a: a schematic arrange-

ment of the inflectional forms of a verb b: verb inflection c: a class of verbs having the same type of inflectional forms (the weak ~) d: a set of the simple or derivative inflectional forms of a verb esp. in Sanskrit or the Semitic languages (the causative ~) 2: the act of conjugating: the state of being conjugated 3 a: fusion of usu. similar gametes with ultimate union of their nuclei that among lower thallophytes replaces the typical fertilization of higher forms b: temporary cytoplasmic union with exchange of nuclear material that is the usual sexual process in ciliated protozoans c: the one-way transfer of DNA between bacteria in cellular contact — **con-ju-ga-tion-al** \-shə-nəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj* — **con-ju-ga-tion-al-ly** *adv*

con-junct \kən-'jəŋ(k)t, kən-ä/ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*] (15c) 1: UNITED, JOINED 2: JOINT 3: relating to melodic progression by intervals of no more than a major second — compare DISJUNCT

con-junct \kən-'jəŋ(k)t/ *n* (1667) 1: something joined or associated with another: *specif*: one of the components of a conjunction 2: an adverb or adverbial (as *so*, *in addition*, *however*, *secondly*) that indicates the speaker's or writer's assessment of the connection between linguistic units (as clauses)

con-junc-tion \kən-'jəŋ(k)-shən/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or an instance of conjoining: the state of being conjoined: COMBINATION 2: occurrence together in time or space: CONCURRENCE 3 a: the apparent meeting or passing of two or more celestial bodies in the same degree of the zodiac b: a configuration in which two celestial bodies have their least apparent separation 4: an uninflected linguistic form that joins together sentences, clauses, phrases, or words 5: a complex sentence in logic true if and only if each of its components is true — **con-junc-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shə-nəl/ *adj* — **con-junc-tion-al-ly** *adv*

con-junc-ti-va \kən-'jəŋ(k)-ti-vä, kən-ä, n, pl -väs or -væ \-(v)ē/ [NL, fr. LL, fem. of *conjunctivus* conjoining, fr. L. *conjunctus*] (14c): the mucous membrane that lines the inner surface of the eyelids and is continued over the forepart of the eyeball — see EYE illustration — **con-junc-ti-val** \-vəl/ *adj*

con-junc-tive \kən-'jəŋ(k)-tiv/ *adj* (1581) 1: CONNECTIVE 2: CONJUNCT, CONJOINED 3: being or functioning like a conjunction 4: COPULATIVE *la* — **con-junc-tive** *n* — **con-junc-tive-ly** *adv*

con-junc-ti-vi-tis \kən-'jəŋ(k)-ti-'vi-təs/ *n* (1835): inflammation of the conjunctiva

con-junc-ture \kən-'jəŋ(k)-chər/ *n* (1605) 1: CONJUNCTION, UNION 2: a combination of circumstances or events usu. producing a crisis: JUNCTURE

con-ju-ra-tion \kən-'jü-'rä-shən, kən-ä/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or process of conjuring: INCANTATION 2: an expression or trick used in conjuring 3: a solemn appeal: ADJURATION

con-jure \v 2 & *v* senses 'kän-jər älsə 'kən-ä, *v* / kən-'jür/ *vb* **con-jured**; **con-jur-ing** \kän-'rən, 'kän-jä, 'kän-jä, 'kän-jä: kən-'jür-ən/ [ME, fr. OF *conjurere*, fr. L. *conjurare* to swear together, fr. *com-* + *jurare* to swear — more at JURY] *v* (13c) 1: to charge or entreat earnestly or solemnly 2 a: to summon by or as if by invocation or incantation b (1): to affect or effect by or as if by magic (2): IMAGINE, CONTRIVE — often used with *up* (we ~ up our own metaphors for our own needs —R. J. Kaufmann) (3): to bring to mind (words that ~ pleasant images) ~ *vi* 1 a: to summon a devil or spirit by invocation or incantation b: to practice magical arts 2: to use a conjurer's tricks: JUGGLE

con-jur-er or **con-jur-er** \kän-'jər-ər, 'kän-ä/ *n* (14c) 1: one that practices magic arts: WIZARD 2: one that performs feats of sleight of hand and illusion: MAGICIAN, JUGGLER

conk \känk, 'känk/ *v* [E slang *conk head*] (1821): to hit esp. on the head: KNOCK OUT

conk *n* [prob. alter. of *conch*] (1851): the visible fruiting body of a bracket fungus; also: decay caused by such a fungus — **conky** \känk, 'känk/ *adj*

conk *v* [prob. imit.] (1918) 1: BREAK DOWN; esp: STALL — usu. used with *out* (the motor suddenly ~ed out) 2 a: FAINT b: to go to sleep — usu. used with *off* or *out* (~ed out for a while after lunch) c: DIE (I caught pneumonia. I almost ~ed —Truman Capote)

conk *v* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *congolene* preparation used for straightening hair] (1950): to straighten out (hair) usu. by the use of chemicals

conk *n* (1965): a hairstyle in which the hair is straightened out and flattened down or lightly waved — called also *process*

con-ker \kän-'kər/ *n* [conch + -er, fr. the original use of a snail shell on a string in the game] (ca. 1886) 1: a horse chestnut esp. when used in conkers 2 pl: a game in which each player swings a horse chestnut on a string to try to break one held by the opponent

con mo-to \kän-'mō-(t)ō, kən-ä/ *adv* [It] (ca. 1854): with movement: in a spirited manner — used as a direction in music

con-n \kän/ *v* [alter. of ME *condien* to conduct, fr. MF *conduire*, fr. L. *conducere* — more at CONDUCE] (1626): to conduct or direct the steering of (as a ship)

con-n (1825): the control exercised by one who conns a ship

con-nate \kə-'nät, 'kə-ä/ *adj* [LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci* to be born together, fr. L. *com-* + *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] (1641) 1: AKIN, CONGENIAL 2: INNATE, INBORN 3: congenitally or firmly united (~ leaves) 4: born or originated together 5: entrapped in sediments at the time of their deposition (~ water) — **con-nate-ly** *adv*

con-nat-u-ral \kə-'nach-rəl, kə-, 'na-cha-/ *adj* [ML. *connaturalis*, fr. L. *com-* + *naturalis* natural] (1592) 1: connected by nature: INBORN 2: of the same nature — **con-nat-u-ral-ity** \-na-cha-'rä-lə-tē/ *n* — **con-nat-u-ral-ly** \-nach-rä-lē, 'na-cha-/ *adv*

con-nect \kə-'nekt/ *vb* [ME, fr. L. *connectere*, *connectere*, fr. *com-* + *nectere* to bind] *v* (15c) 1: to become joined (the two rooms ~ by a hallway) (ideas that ~ easily to form a theory) 2: to make a successful hit, shot, or throw (~ed for a home run) (~ed on 60 percent of his shots —N.Y. Times) 3: to have or establish a rapport (tried to ~ with the younger generation) ~ *vi* 1: to join or fasten together usu. by something intervening 2: to place or establish in relationship

syn see JOIN — **con-nect-able** älsə **con-nect-ible** \-nek-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-nect-er** älsə **con-nect-er** \-nek-tər/ *n*

connected *adj* (1712) 1: joined or linked together 2: having the parts or elements logically linked together (presented a thoroughly ~ view of the problem) 3: related by blood or marriage 4: having

252 **contradictory • contumaciously**

factors, actions, or propositions are inconsistent or contrary to one another

con-tra-dic-tious \shə\ *adj* (1604) 1: CONTRADICTORY, OPPOSITE 2: given to or marked by contradiction; CONTRARY

con-tra-dic-to-ry \kən-trā-'dik-t(ə)-rē\ *n*, *pl* -ries (14c): a proposition so related to another that if either of the two is true the other is false and if either is false the other must be true

contradictory *adj* (1534): involving, causing, or constituting a contradiction *syn* see OPPOSITE — **con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly** \-(tə)-rē-lē\ *adv* — **con-tra-dic-to-ri-ness** \-(tə)-rē-nəs\ *n*

con-tra-dis-tinc-tion \kən-trā-dis-'tɪŋ(k)-shən\ *n* (1647): distinction by means of contrast (painting in ~ to sculpture) — **con-tra-dis-tinc-tive** \-'tɪŋ(k)-tɪv\ *adj* — **con-tra-dis-tinc-tive-ly** *adv*

con-tra-dis-tin-guish \-'tɪŋ-gwɪʃ\ *vt* (1622): to distinguish by contrasting qualities

con-trail \kən-'trāl\ *n* [condensation trail] (1943): streaks of condensed water vapor created in the air by an airplane or rocket at high altitudes

con-tra-in-di-cate \kən-trā-'ɪn-də-'kāt\ *vt* (1666): to make (a treatment or procedure) inadvisable

con-tra-in-di-ca-tion \-'ɪn-də-'kā-shən\ *n* (1623): something (as a symptom or condition) that makes a particular treatment or procedure inadvisable

con-tra-lat-er-al \-'lā-t(ə)-rəl\ *adj* [ISV] (1882): occurring on or acting in conjunction with a part on the opposite side of the body

con-tral-to \kən-'trāl-(t)ō\ *n*, *pl* -tos [It. fr. *contra-* + *alto*] (1730) 1 *a*: a singing voice having a range between tenor and mezzo-soprano *b*: a person having this voice 2: the part sung by a contralto

con-tra-oc-tave \kən-trā-'ak-tiv-, -təv-, -tāv\ *n* (ca. 1891): the musical octave that begins on the third C below middle C — see PITCH illustration

con-tra-po-si-tion \-'pə-'zi-shən\ *n* [LL *contraposition-*, *contrapositio*, fr. *L contraponere* to place opposite, fr. *contra-* + *ponere* to place — more at POSITION] (1551): the relationship between two propositions when the subject and predicate of one are respectively the negation of the predicate and the negation of the subject of the other

con-tra-posi-tive \-'pə-'zə-tɪv-, -'pə-'zɪv\ *n* (1870): a proposition resulting from an operation of immediate inference in which the terms of a given proposition are permuted and negated ("all not-P is not-S" is the ~ of "all S is P")

con-trap-tion \kən-'trap-shən\ *n* [perh. blend of *contrivance*, *trap*, and *invention*] (ca. 1825): DEVICE, GADGET

con-tra-pun-tal \kən-trā-'pən-tl\ *adj* [It. *contrappunto* counterpoint, fr. ML *contrapunctus* — more at COUNTERPOINT] (1845) 1: POLYPHONIC 2: of, relating to, or marked by counterpoint — **con-tra-pun-tal-ly** \-'tl-ē\ *adv*

con-tra-pun-tist \-'pən-tɪst\ *n* (1776): one who writes counterpoint

con-trar-i-an \kən-'trēr-ē-ən, kən-\ *n* (1657): a person who takes a contrary position or attitude; *specif*: an investor who buys shares of stock when most others are selling and sells when others are buying — **contrarian** *adj*

con-tra-ri-ety \kən-trā-'rɪ-ə-tē\ *n*, *pl* -eties [ME *contrarietate*, fr. MF *contrarietē*, fr. LL *contrarietas*, *contrarietas*, fr. *L contrarius* contrary] (14c) 1: the quality or state of being contrary 2: something contrary

con-trar-i-ous \kən-'trēr-ē-əs, kən-\ *adj* (13c): PERVERSE, ANTAGONISTIC

con-trari-wise \kən-'trēr-ē-'wɪz, kən-\ *adv* (14c) 1: on the contrary 2: VICE VERSA 3: in a contrary manner

con-trary \kən-'trēr-ē\ *n*, *pl* -traries (13c) 1: a fact or condition incompatible with another: OPPOSITE — usu. used with *the* 2: one of a pair of opposites 3 *a*: a proposition so related to another that though both may be false they cannot both be true — compare SUBCONTRARY *b*: either of two terms (as *good* and *evil*) that cannot both be affirmed of the same subject — *by contraries* *obs*: in a manner opposite to what is logical or expected — *on the contrary*: just the opposite — *to the contrary* 1: on the contrary 2: NOTWITHSTANDING

con-trary \kən-'trēr-ē, 4 often kən-'trēr-ē\ *adj* [ME *contrarie*, fr. MF *contraire*, fr. *L contrarius*, fr. *contra* opposite] (14c) 1: being so different as to be at opposite extremes: OPPOSITE (come to the ~ conclusion) (went off in ~ directions); *also*: being opposite to or in conflict with each other (~ viewpoints) 2: being not in conformity with what is usual or expected (actions ~ to company policy) (~ evidence) 3: UNFAVORABLE — used of wind or weather 4: temperamentally unwilling to accept control or advice — **con-trari-ly** \-'trēr-ē-lē-, -'trēr-\ *adv* — **con-trari-ness** \-'trēr-ē-nəs-, -'trēr-\ *n*

syn CONTRARY, PERVERSE, RESTIVE, BALKY, WAYWARD mean inclined to resist authority or control. CONTRARY implies a temperamental unwillingness to accept orders or advice (a *contrary* child). PERVERSE may imply wrongheaded, determined, or cranky opposition to what is reasonable or normal (a *perverse*, intractable critic). RESTIVE suggests unwillingness or inability to submit to discipline or follow orders (tired soldiers growing *restive*). BALKY suggests a refusing to proceed in a desired direction or course of action (a *balky* witness). WAYWARD suggests strong-willed capriciousness and irregularity in behavior (a school for *wayward* youths). *syn* see in addition OPPOSITE

contrary *same as* ~ *adv* (15c): CONTRARIWISE, CONTRARILY

contrary to prep (14c): in conflict with: DESPITE (contrary to orders, he set out alone)

con-trast \kən-'trast, 'kən-\ *vb* [F *contraster*, fr. MF, to oppose, resist, alter, of *contraster*, fr. (assumed) VL *contrastare*, fr. *L contra-* + *stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vi* (1695): to set off in contrast; compare or appraise in respect to differences (~ European and American manners) — often used with *to* or *with* (~ing her with other women — Victoria Sackville-West) ~ *vi*: to form a contrast *syn* see COMPARE

con-trast-able \-'tras-tə-bəl-, -'tras-\ *adj*

con-trast \kən-'trast\ *n* (1711) 1 *a*: juxtaposition of dissimilar elements (as color, tone, or emotion) in a work of art *b*: degree of difference between the lightest and darkest parts of a picture 2 *a*: the difference or degree of difference between things having similar or comparable natures (the ~ between the two forms of government) *b*: comparison of similar objects to set off their dissimilar qualities: the state of being so compared (the enforced simplicity in this diary... is

in ~ to the intensity of his former life — *Times Lit. Supp.*) 3: a person or thing that exhibits differences when compared with another

con-tras-tive \kən-'tras-tɪv, 'kən-\ *adj* (1841): forming or consisting of a contrast — **con-tras-tive-ly** *adv*

con-trasty \kən-'tras-tē\ *adj* (1891): having or producing in photography great contrast between highlights and shadows

con-tra-vene \kən-trā-'vən\ *vt* -vened; -vening [MF or LL; MF *contravenir*, fr. LL *contravenire*, fr. *L contra-* + *venire* to come — more at COME] (1567) 1: to go or act contrary to: VIOLATE (~ a law) 2: to oppose in argument: CONTRADICT (~ a proposition) *syn* see DENY — **con-tra-ven-er** *n*

con-tra-ven-tion \kən-trā-'ven(t)-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. LL *contravenire*] (1579): the act of contravening: VIOLATION

con-tre-danse \kən-trā-'dan(t)s, kən-trā-'dāns\ or **con-tra dance** \kən-trā-'dan(t)s\ *n* [F *contredanse*, by folk etymology fr. E *country dance*] (1803) 1: a folk dance in which couples face each other in two lines or in a square 2: a piece of music for a contredanse

con-tre-temps \kən-trā-'tā-, kən-trā-'tān\ *n*, *pl* **con-tre-temps** \-(t)ānz\ [F, fr. *contre-* counter- + *temps* time, fr. *L tempus*] (1769): an inopportune or embarrassing occurrence or situation

con-trib-ute \kən-'tri-byūt-, -(t)byūt *also* & *esp* before -ed or -ing -'tri-bat; chiefly Brit *also* kən-trā-'byūt\ *vb* -uted; -uting [L *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere*, fr. *com-* + *tribuere* to grant — more at TRIBUTE] *vi* (1530) 1: to give or supply in common with others 2: to supply (as an article) for a publication ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to give a part to a common fund or store *b*: to play a significant part in bringing about an end or result 2: to submit articles to a publication — **con-trib-u-tor** \-byə-tər-, -bər-, -byūt-\ *n*

con-trib-u-tion \kən-trā-'byūt-shən\ *n* (14c) 1: a payment (as a levy or tax) imposed by military, civil, or ecclesiastical authorities usu. for a special or extraordinary purpose 2: the act of contributing; *also*: the thing contributed — **con-trib-u-tive** \kən-'tri-byə-tɪv\ *adj* — **con-trib-u-tive-ly** *adv*

con-trib-u-to-ry \kən-'tri-byə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj* (15c) 1 *a*: subject to a levy of supplies, money, or men *b*: contributing to a common fund or enterprise 2: of, relating to, or forming a contribution

con-trite \kən-'trɪt, kən-\ *adj* [ME *contrit*, fr. MF, fr. ML *contritus*, fr. L, pp. of *conterere* to grind, bruise, fr. *com-* + *terere* to rub — more at THROW] (14c) 1: grieving and penitent for sin or shortcoming 2: proceeding from contrition (~ sighs) — **con-trite-ly** *adv* — **con-trite-ness** *n*

con-trition \kən-'trɪ-shən\ *n* (14c): the state of being contrite: REPENTANCE *syn* see PENITENCE

con-triv-ance \kən-'trɪ-vən(t)s\ *n* (ca. 1628) 1 *a*: a thing contrived; *esp*: a mechanical device *b*: an artificial arrangement or development 2: the act or faculty of contriving: the state of being contrived

con-trive \kən-'trɪv\ *vb* **con-trived**; **con-triv-ing** [ME *contriven*, *contriven*, fr. MF *contriver*, fr. ML *contripare* to compare, fr. *L com-* + (assumed) VL *trōpare* to compose, find — more at TROUBADOR] *vi* (14c) 1 *a*: DEVICE, PLAN (~ ways of handling the situation) *b*: to form or create in an artistic or ingenious manner (contrived household utensils from stone) 2: to bring about by stratagem or with difficulty: MAN-AGE ~ *vi*: to make schemes — **con-triv-er** *n*

contrived *adj* (15c): ARTIFICIAL, LABORED

con-trol \kən-'trōl\ *vt* **con-trolled**; **con-trol-ling** [ME *controllen*, fr. MF *contreroller*, fr. *contrerolle* copy of an account, audit, fr. ML *contratulus*, fr. *L contra-* + ML *rotulus* roll — more at ROLL] (15c) 1 *a*: archaic: to check, test, or verify by evidence or experiments *b*: to incorporate suitable controls in (a controlled experiment) 2 *a*: to exercise restraining or directing influence over: REGULATE *b*: to have power over: RULE *c*: to reduce the incidence or severity of esp. to innocuous levels (~ an insect population) (~ a disease) *syn* see CONDUCT — **con-trol-la-bil-i-ty** \-'trō-lə-'bɪ-lə-tē\ *n* — **con-trol-la-ble** \-'trō-lə-bəl\ *adj* — **con-trol-ment** \-'trōl-mənt\ *n*

control *n*, often *attrib* (1590) 1 *a*: an act or instance of controlling; *also*: power or authority to guide or manage *b*: skill in the use of a tool, instrument, technique, or artistic medium *c*: the regulation of economic activity esp. by government directive — usu. used in pl. (price ~s) 2: RESTRAINT, RESERVE 3: one that controls: as *a* (1) : an experiment in which the subjects are treated as in a parallel experiment except for omission of the procedure or agent under test and which is used as a standard of comparison in judging experimental effects — called also *control experiment* (2) : one (as an organism, culture, or group) that is part of a control *b*: a device or mechanism used to regulate or guide the operation of a machine, apparatus, or system *c*: an organization that directs a spaceflight (mission ~) *d*: a personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of a spiritualist medium *syn* see POWER

con-trolled \kən-'trōld\ *adj* (1586) 1: RESTRAINED 2: regulated by law with regard to possession and use (~ drugs)

con-trol-ler \kən-'trō-lər, 'kən-\ *n* [ME *contreroller*, fr. MF *contreroleur*, fr. *contrerolle*] (15c) 1 *a*: COMPTROLLER *b*: COMPTROLLER 2 *c*: the chief accounting officer of a business enterprise or an institution (as a college) 2 *a*: one that controls or has power or authority to control (air traffic ~) *b*: CONTROL 3b — **con-trol-ler-ship** \-'shɪp\ *n*

controlling interest *n* (ca. 1924): sufficient stock ownership in a corporation to exert control over policy

control surface *n* (1917): a movable airfoil designed to change the attitude of an aircraft

con-tro-ver-sial \kən-trā-'vər-shəl, -'vər-sē-əl\ *adj* (1583) 1: of, relating to, or arousing controversy 2: given to controversy: DISPUTATIOUS — **con-tro-ver-sial-ism** \-'sho-'lɪ-zəm-, -sē-ə-\ *n* — **con-tro-ver-sial-ist** \-'lɪst\ *n* — **con-tro-ver-sial-ly** *adv*

con-tro-ver-sy \kən-trā-'vər-sē, Brit *also* kən-'trā-vər-sē\ *n*, *pl* -sies [ME *controversia*, fr. *L controversia*, fr. *controversus* disputable, lit., turned against, fr. *contro-* (akin to *contra-*) + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] (14c) 1: a discussion marked esp. by the expression of opposing views: DISPUTE 2: QUARREL, STRIFE

con-tro-vert \kən-trā-'vɜrt, 'kən-trā-'v\ *vb* [controversy] *vi* (1609): to dispute or oppose by reasoning (~ a point in a discussion) ~ *vi*: to engage in controversy — **con-tro-vert-er** \-'vɜrt-ər-, -'vər-\ *n* — **con-tro-vert-ible** \-'tə-bəl\ *adj*

con-tu-ma-cious \kən-tū-'mā-shəs-, -tyū-, -chə-\ *adj* (ca. 1600): stubbornly disobedient: REBELLIOUS — **con-tu-ma-cious-ly** *adv*

el-ver \el-vər\ *n* [alter. of *eelfare* (migration of eels)] (ca. 1640) : a young eel
elves *pl* of **ELF**
el-vish \el-vish\ *adj* (13c) 1: of or relating to elves 2: MISCHIEVOUS
elysian \i-li-zhən\ *adj*, often *cap* (1579) 1: of or relating to Elysium 2: BLISSFUL, DELIGHTFUL
elysian fields *n pl*, often *cap* *E* (1579) : ELYSIUM
Ely-si-um \i-li-zhē-əm, -zē-ə\ *n*, *pl* **-si-ums** or **-sia** \zhe-ə, -zē-ə\ [L. fr. *Ok Elystion*] 1: the abode of the blessed after death in classical mythology 2: PARADISE 2
el-y-tron \e-lə-trən\ *n*, *pl* **-tra** \trə\ [NL, fr. Gk. sheath, wing cover, fr. *elyein* to roll, wrap — more at **VOLUBLE**] (1774) : one of the anterior wings in beetles and some other insects that serve to protect the posterior pair of functional wings
em \em\ (13c) 1: the letter *m* 2: the width of a piece of type about as wide as it is tall used as a unit of measure of typeset matter **em** — see **EN**
em \əm; after p, b, f, or v often ʔm\ *pron* [ME *hem*, fr. OE *heom*, *him*, dat. pl. of *hē* he] (bef. 12c) : **THEM**
ema-ci-ate \i-mā-shē-āt\ *vb* **-at-ed**; **-at-ing** [L. *emaciat*, pp. of *emaciare*, fr. *e-* + *macies* leanness, fr. *macer* lean — more at **MEAGER**] *vi* (1646) : to waste away physically **em** *vi* 1: to cause to lose flesh so as to become very thin 2: to make feeble — **ema-ci-a-tion** \i-mā-s(h)-ā-shən\ *n*
E-mail \e-māl\ *n* (1982) : ELECTRONIC MAIL *also* : a message sent by electronic mail — **e-mail** *vb* — **e-mail-er** \i-māl-ər\ *n*
emalangeni *pl* of **ILANGENI**
em-a-nate \e-mā-nāt\ *vb* **-nat-ed**; **-nat-ing** [L. *emanatus*, pp. of *emanare*, fr. *e-* + *manare* to flow] *vi* (1756) : to come out from a source **em** *vi* : **EMIT** **syn** see **SPRING**
em-a-na-tion \e-mā-nā-shən\ *n* (1570) 1 *a* : the action of emanating *b* : the origination of the world by a series of hierarchically descending radiations from the Godhead through intermediate stages to matter 2 *a* : something that emanates or is produced by emanation : EFFLUENCE *b* : an isotope of radon produced by radioactive disintegration (radium **em**) — **em-a-na-tive** \e-mā-nā-tiv\ *adj*
eman-ci-pate \i-man(t)-sə-pāt\ *vt* **-pat-ed**; **-pat-ing** [L. *emancipatus*, pp. of *emancipare*, fr. *e-* + *manicipare* to transfer ownership of, fr. *man-cip-*, *maniceps* contractor, fr. *manus* hand + *capere* to take — more at **MANUAL**, **HEAVE**] (1613) 1 : to free from restraint, control, or the power of another: *esp* : to free from bondage 2 : to release from paternal care and responsibility and make sui juris 3 : to free from any controlling influence (as traditional mores or beliefs) **syn** see **FREE** — **eman-ci-pa-tor** \i-pā-tər\ *n*
eman-ci-pa-tion \i-man(t)-sə-pā-shən\ *n* (1631) : the act or process of emancipating — **eman-ci-pa-tion-ist** \i-sh(ə)-nist\ *n*
emar-gin-ate \i-mār-jā-nāt, -nāt\ *adj* [L. *emarginatus*, pp. of *emarginare* to deprive of a margin, fr. *e-* + *margin-*, *margo* margin] (1794) : having the margin notched — **emar-gi-na-tion** \i-mār-jā-nā-shən\ *n*
emas-cu-late \i-mas-kyə-lāt\ *vt* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** [L. *emasculatus*, pp. of *emasculare*, fr. *e-* + *masculus* male — more at **MALE**] (1607) 1 : to deprive of strength, vigor, or spirit : WEAKEN 2 : to deprive of virility or procreative power : CASTRATE 3 : to remove the androecium of (a flower) in the process of artificial cross-pollination **syn** see **UNNERVE** — **emas-cu-late** \i-lāt\ *adj* — **emas-cu-la-tion** \i-mas-kyə-lā-shən\ *n* — **emas-cu-la-tor** \i-mas-kyə-lā-tər\ *n*
em-balm \im-bāl(əm, New Eng *also* -bām)\ *vt* [ME *embāumen*, fr. MF *embaumer*, fr. OF *embarmer*, fr. *en-* + *basme* balm — more at **BALM**] (14c) 1 : to treat (a dead body) so as to protect from decay 2 : to fill with sweet odors : PERFUME 3 : to protect from decay or oblivion : PRESERVE 4 : to fix in a static condition — **em-balm-er** *n* — **em-balm-ment** \i-bāl(əm)-mənt, -bām-\ *n*
em-bank \im-bānk\ *vt* (1576) : to enclose or confine by an embankment
em-bank-ment \i-mənt\ *n* (1786) 1 : a raised structure to hold back water or to carry a roadway 2 : the action of embanking
em-bar-ca-de-ro \i-m, -bār-kə-der-(ə)j\ *n*, *pl* **-ros** [Sp, fr. *embarcado*, pp. of *embarcar* to embark, fr. *em-* (fr. L. *in-*) + *barca* bark, fr. LI.] (1846) *West* : a landing place, esp. on an inland waterway
em-bar-go \im-bār-(ə)gō\ *n*, *pl* **-goes** [Sp, fr. *embargar* to bar, fr. (assumed) VL *imbarricare*, fr. L. *in-* + (assumed) VL *barra* bar] (1593) 1 : an order of a government prohibiting the departure of commercial ships from its ports 2 : a legal prohibition on commerce (an **em** on arms shipments) 3 : STOPPAGE, IMPEDIMENT, *esp* : PROHIBITION (I lay no **em** on anybody's words — Jane Austen) 4 : an order by a common carrier or public regulatory agency prohibiting or restricting freight transportation
em-bargo *vi* **-goed**; **-go-ing** (1755) : to place an embargo on
em-bark \im-bārk\ *vb* [MF *embarquer*, fr. OProv *embarcar*, fr. *em-* (fr. L. *in-*) + *barca* bark] *vi* (1533) 1 : to go on board a vehicle for transportation 2 : to make a start (**em** on a new career) **em** *vi* 1 : to cause to go on board (as a boat or airplane) 2 : to engage, enlist, or invest in an enterprise — **em-bark-a-tion** \em-bār-kā-shən, -bār-\ *n* — **em-bark-ment** \im-bārk-mənt\ *n*
em-bar-rass \im-bār-əs\ *vi* [F *embarrasser*, fr. Sp *embarazar*, fr. Pg *embarçar*, fr. *em-* (fr. L. *in-*) + *baraça* noose] (1672) 1 *a* : to place in doubt, perplexity, or difficulties *b* : to involve in financial difficulties *c* : to cause to experience a state of self-conscious distress (bawdy stories **em** him) 2 *a* : to hamper the movement of *b* : HINDER, IMPED 3 : to make intricate : COMPLICATE 4 : to impair the activity of (a bodily function) or the function of (a bodily part) (digestion **em** by overeating) — **em-bar-rass-able** \i-sə-bəl\ *adj*
syn **EMBARRASS**, **DISCOMFIT**, **ABASH**, **DISCONCERT**, **RATTLE** mean to distress by confusing or confounding. **EMBARRASS** implies some influence that impedes thought, speech, or action (*embarrassed* to admit that she liked the movie). **DISCOMFIT** implies a hampering or frustrating accompanied by confusion (checkers *discomfited* the speaker). **ABASH** presupposes some initial self-confidence that receives a sudden check, producing shyness, shame, or a feeling of inferiority (*abashed* by her swift and cutting retort). **DISCONCERT** implies an upsetting of equanimity or assurance producing uncertainty or hesitancy (*disconcerted* by finding so many in attendance). **RATTLE** implies an agitation that impairs thought and judgment (*rattled* by all the television cameras).

em-bar-rassed-ly \-ast-lē, -səd-lē\ *adv* (1883) : with embarrassment
em-bar-rass-ing-ly \-ə-siŋ-lē\ *adv* (ca. 1864) : to an embarrassing degree : so as to cause embarrassment
em-bar-rass-ment \im-bār-ə-smənt\ *n* (1729) 1 *a* : something that embarrasses : IMPEDIMENT *b* : an excessive quantity from which to select — used *esp.* in the phrase *embarrassment of riches* 2 : the state of being embarrassed : as *a* : confusion or disturbance of mind *b* : difficulty arising from the want of money to pay debts *c* : difficulty in functioning as a result of disease (cardiac **em**)
em-bas-sage \em-bə-sij\ *n* (1526) 1 : the message or commission entrusted to an ambassador 2 *archaic* : EMBASSY
em-bas-sy \em-bə-sē\ *n*, *pl* **-sies** [MF *ambassee*, ultim. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *ambaht* service] (1534) 1 : a body of diplomatic representatives; *specif* : one headed by an ambassador 2 *a* : the function or position of an ambassador *b* : a mission abroad undertaken officially *esp.* by an ambassador 3 : EMBASSAGE 1 4 : the official residence and offices of an ambassador
em-bat-tle \im-ba-tl\ *vt* **em-bat-tled**; **em-bat-tling** \-bat-lŋ, -t-lŋ\ [ME *embataillen*, fr. MF *embatailler*, fr. *en-* + *batailler* to battle] (14c) 1 : to arrange in order of battle : prepare for battle 2 : FORTIFY
em-bat-tled *adj* (15c) 1 *a* : ready to fight : prepared to give battle (here once the **em** farmers stood — R. W. Emerson) *b* : engaged in battle, conflict, or controversy (an **em** official accused of extortion) 2 *a* : being a site of battle, conflict, or controversy (the **em** capital) *b* : characterized by conflict or controversy (an **em** ratings system)
em-bat-tle-ment \i-ba-tl-mənt\ *n* (15c) 1 : BATTLEMENT 2 : the state of being embattled
em-bay \im-bā\ *vt* (1582) : to trap or catch in or as if in a bay (an **em** ed sailing ship)
em-bay-ment \i-bā-mənt\ *n* (1815) 1 : formation of a bay 2 : a bay or a conformation resembling a bay
Emb-den \em-dən\ *n* [Emden, Germany] (1903) : a breed of large white domestic geese with an orange bill and deep orange shanks and toes
em-bed \im-bed\ *vb* **em-bed-ded**; **em-bed-ding** *vt* (ca. 1794) 1 *a* : to enclose closely in or as if in a matrix (fossils *embedded* in stone) *b* : to make something an integral part of (the prejudices *embedded* in our language) *c* : to prepare (a microscopy specimen) for sectioning by infiltrating with and enclosing in a supporting substance 2 : to surround closely (a sweet pulp **em** the plum seed) **em** *vi* : to become embedded — **em-bed-ment** \i-bed-mənt\ *n*
em-bed-ded \im-be-dəd\ *adj* (1961) : occurring as a grammatical constituent (as a verb phrase or clause) within a like constituent — **em-bed-ding** \i-dŋ\ *n*
em-bel-lish \im-be-lish\ *vt* [ME, fr. MF *embellish*, stem of *em-bellir*, fr. *en-* + *bel* beautiful — more at **BEAUTY**] (14c) 1 : to make beautiful with ornamentation : DECORATE 2 : to heighten the attractiveness of by adding ornamental details : ENHANCE (**em** ed our account of the trip) **syn** see **ADORN** — **em-bel-lish-er** *n*
em-bel-lish-ment \i-lish-mənt\ *n* (1591) 1 : the act or process of embellishing 2 : something serving to embellish 3 : ORNAMENT 5
em-ber \em-bər\ *n* [ME *eymere*, fr. ON *eimyrja*; akin to OE *æmber* ashes, L. *urere* to burn] (14c) 1 : a glowing fragment (as of coal) from a fire; *esp* : one smoldering in ashes 2 *pl* : the smoldering remains of a fire 3 *pl* : slowly dying or fading emotions, memories, ideas, or responses still capable of being revived
ember day \em-bər-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ymbrendæg*, fr. *ymbrene* circuit, anniversary + *dæg* day] (bef. 12c) : a Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday following the first Sunday in Lent, Whitsunday, September 14, or December 13 set apart for fasting and prayer in Western churches
em-bez-zle \im-be-zəl\ *vt* **em-bez-zled**; **em-bez-zling** \i-bē-zlŋ\ [ME *embesilen*, fr. AF *embesciller*, fr. MF *en-* + *besillier* to destroy] (15c) : to appropriate (as property entrusted to one's care) fraudulently to one's own use — **em-bez-zle-ment** \i-zəl-mənt\ *n* — **em-bez-zler** \i-z(ə)-lər\ *n*
em-bit-ter \im-bi-tər\ *vt* (15c) 1 : to excite bitter feelings in 2 : to make bitter — **em-bit-ter-ment** \i-mənt\ *n*
em-blaze \im-blāz\ *vt* **em-blazed**; **em-blaz-ing** (15c) 1 : to illuminate, esp. by a blaze 2 : to set ablaze
em-blaze *vt* **em-blazed**; **em-blaz-ing** [*en-* + *blaze* (to blazon)] (1593) 1 *archaic* : EMBLAZON 2 : to adorn sumptuously (with gems and golden luster rich *emblazed* — John Milton)
em-bla-zon \im-blā-zən\ *vt* **em-bla-zoned**; **em-bla-zon-ing** \i-blā-zŋ, -blā-zən-ŋ\ (1589) 1 *a* : to inscribe or adorn with or as if with heraldic bearings or devices *b* : to inscribe (as heraldic bearings) on a surface 2 : CELEBRATE, EXTOL (have his **em** deeds **em** ed by a poet — Thomas Nash) — **em-bla-zon-er** \i-blā-zən-ər\ *n* — **em-bla-zon-ment** \i-blā-zən-mənt\ *n*
em-bla-zon-ry \i-zən-rē\ *n* (1667) 1 : emblazoned figures : brilliant decoration 2 : the act or art of emblazoning
em-blem \em-bləm\ *n* [ME, fr. L. *emblema* inlaid work, fr. Gk. *em-blēmat*, *emblēma*, fr. *emballein* to insert, fr. *en-* + *ballein* to throw — more at **DEVIL**] (15c) 1 : a picture with a motto or set of verses intended as a moral lesson 2 : an object or the figure of an object symbolizing and suggesting another object or an idea 3 *a* : a symbolic object used as a heraldic device *b* : a device, symbol, or figure adopted and used as an identifying mark
em-blem *vt* (1584) : EMBLEMATIZE
em-blem-at-ic \em-blə-ma-tik\ *also* **em-blem-at-i-cal** \i-ti-kəl\ *adj* (1645) : of, relating to, or constituting an emblem : SYMBOLIC, REPRESENTATIVE — **em-blem-at-i-cal-ly** \i-ti-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
em-blem-a-tize \em-ble-ma-tiz\ *vt* **-tized**; **-tiz-ing** (1615) : to represent by or as if by an emblem : SYMBOLIZE
em-ble-ments \em-blə-mənt(s)\ *n pl* [ME *emblaement*, fr. MF *emblaement*, fr. *emblaer* to sow with grain, fr. *en-* + *blee* grain, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *blæd* fruit, growth, leaf — more at **BLADE**] (15c) : crops from annual cultivation legally belonging to the tenant
em-bod-i-ment \im-bā-di-mənt\ *n* (1828) 1 : one that embodies something (the **em** of all our hopes) 2 : the act of embodying : the state of being embodied
em-body \im-bā-dē\ *vt* **em-bod-ied**; **em-body-ing** (ca. 1548) 1 : to give a body to (a spirit) : INCARNATE 2 *a* : to deprive of spirituality *b* : to make concrete and perceptible 3 : to cause to become a body or part of a body : INCORPORATE 4 : to represent in human or animal

-en *vb* suffix [ME *-nen*, fr. OE *-nian*; akin to OHG *-inon* -en] 1 **a** : cause to be (sharpen) **b** : cause to have (lengthen) 2 **a** : come to be (steepen) **b** : come to have (lengthen)

en-able \i-'nā-bəl/ *vt* **en-abled** \-b(ə-)lɪŋ/ (15c) 1 **a** : to provide with the means or opportunity (training that ~s people to earn a living) **b** : to make possible, practical, or easy **c** : to cause to operate (software that ~s the keyboard) 2 : to give legal power, capacity, or sanction to (a law *enabling* admission of a state)

en-abler \i-'nā-blər, -b(ə-)r/ *n* (1615) : one that enables another to achieve an end; *esp* : one who enables another to persist in self-destructive behavior (as substance abuse) by providing excuses or by helping that individual avoid the consequences of such behavior

en-act \i-'nakt/ *vt* (15c) 1 : to establish by legal and authoritative act; *specif* : to make (as a bill) into law 2 : ACT OUT (~ a role) — **en-actor** \i-'nak-tər/ *n*

en-act-ment \i-'nak(t)-mənt/ *n* (1817) 1 : the act of enacting : the state of being enacted 2 : something (as a law) that has been enacted

enam-el \i-'nā-məl/ *vt* **-eled** or **-elled**; **-el-ing** or **-eling** \i-'nām-lɪŋ, -'nā-mə-/ [ME, fr. MF *enameller*, fr. *en-* + *esmail* enamel, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt — more at *SMELT*] (14c) 1 : to cover, inlay, or decorate with enamel 2 : to beautify with a colorful surface 3 : to form a glossy surface on (as paper, leather, or cloth) — **enam-el-er** *n* — **enam-el-ist** \i-'mā-lɪst/ *n*

enamel *n* (15c) 1 : a usu. opaque vitreous composition applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery 2 : a surface or outer covering that resembles enamel 3 **a** : something that is enameled **b** : ENAMELWARE 4 : a cosmetic intended to give a smooth or glossy appearance 5 : a hard calcareous substance that forms a thin layer capping the teeth — see *TOOTH* illustration 6 : a paint that flows out to a smooth coat when applied and that dries with a glossy appearance

enam-el-ware \i-'nā-məl-,wər, -wer/ *n* (1903) : metalware (as kitchen utensils) coated with enamel

en-amine \e-'nā-mēn, -ē-/ *n* (1942) : an amine containing the double bond linkage C=C—N

en-am-or \i-'nā-mər/ *vt* **-ored**; **-or-ing** \i-'mā-rɪŋ, -'nām-rɪŋ/ [ME *enamouren*, fr. MF *enamouir*, fr. *en-* + *amour* love — more at *AMOUR*] (14c) 1 : to inflame with love — *usu.* used in the passive with *of* 2 : FASCINATE 2b — *usu.* used in the passive with *of* or *with*

en-am-our chiefly Brit var of *ENAMOR*

en-an-tio-mer \i-'nān-tē-ə-mər/ *n* [Gk *enantios* + *E-mer*] (ca. 1929) : either of a pair of chemical compounds whose molecular structures have a mirror-image relationship to each other — **en-an-tio-mer-ic** \i-'nān-tē-ə-'mer-ɪk/ *adj*

en-an-tio-morph \i-'nān-tē-ə-'mɔrf/ *n* [Gk *enantios* opposite (fr. *enanti* facing, fr. *en* in + *anti* against) + *ISV*, fr. *-morph* (morph)] (1885) : ENANTIOMER; *also* : either of a pair of crystals (as of quartz) that are structural mirror images — **en-an-tio-morph-ic** \i-'nān-tē-ə-'mɔrf-ɪk/ *adj* — **en-an-tio-morph-ism** \i-'mɔrf-ɪ-zəm/ *n* — **en-an-tio-morph-ous** \i-'mɔrf-fəs/ *adj*

ena-tion \i-'nā-shən/ *n* [L *enatus*, pp. of *enasci* to rise out of, fr. *e-* + *nasci* to be born — more at *NATION*] (ca. 1842) : an outgrowth from the surface of an organ (a plant virus forming ~s on leaves)

en banc \ā-'bāŋk/ *adv* or *adj* [F, on the bench] (1863) : in full court : with full judiciary authority

en bloc \ā-'blāk/ *adv* or *adj* [F] (1861) : as a whole : in a mass

en bro-chette \ā-'brō-'ʃet/ *adj* [F] (ca. 1909) *of food* : cooked or served on a skewer (shrimp *en brochette*)

en-cae-nia \en-'se-ni-ə/ *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* in constr, often cap [NL, fr. L, dedication festival, fr. Gk *enkainia*, fr. *en* + *kainos* new — more at *RECENT*] (1691) : an annual university ceremony (as at Oxford) of commemoration with recital of poems and essays and conferring of degrees

en-cage \in-'kāj, en-/ *vt* (1593) : CAGE 1

en-camp \in-'kəmp, en-/ *vt* (1568) : to place or establish in a camp ~ *vi* : to set up or occupy a camp

en-camp-ment \i-'mɔnt/ *n* (1598) 1 **a** : the place where a group (as a body of troops) is encamped **b** : the individuals that make up an encampment 2 : the act of encamping : the state of being encamped

en-cap-su-late \in-'kəp-sə-'lāt, en-/ *vb* **-lat-ed**; **-lat-ing** *vt* (1876) 1 : to enclose in or as if in a capsule (a pilot *encapsulated* in the cockpit) 2 : EPI TOMIZE, SUMMARIZE (~ an era in an aphorism) ~ *vi* : to become encapsulated — **en-cap-su-la-tion** \i-'kəp-sə-'lā-shən/ *n*

en-cap-su-lat-ed *adj* (1894) 1 : surrounded by a gelatinous or membranous envelope (~ water bacteria) 2 : CONDENSED

en-cap-sule \in-'kəp-səl, -(ə-)səl, en-/ *vt* **-suled**; **-sul-ing** (1877) : ENCAPSULATE

en-case \in-'kās, en-/ *vt* (1633) : to enclose in or as if in a case

en-case-ment \in-'kās-mənt, en-/ *n* (1741) : the act or process of encasing : the state of being encased; *also* : CASE, COVERING

en-cash \in-'kash, en-/ *vt* (1861) Brit : CASH — **en-cash-able** \i-'ka-shə-bəl/ *adj*, chiefly Brit — **en-cash-ment** \i-'mɔnt/ *n*, chiefly Brit

en-caus-tic \in-'kō-stɪk/ *n* [encaustic, *adj.*, fr. L *encausticus*, fr. Gk *enkautikos*, fr. *enkatein* to burn in, fr. *en-* + *katein* to burn] (1601) 1 : a paint made from pigment mixed with melted beeswax and resin and after application fixed by heat 2 : the method involving the use of encaustic; *also* : a work produced by this method — **en-caus-tic** *adj*

-ence \ən(t)s-, 'n(t)s/ *n* suffix [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-entia*, fr. *-ent-*, *ens*, prp. ending + *-ia* -y] 1 : action or process (emergence) : instance of an action or process (reference) 2 : quality or state (despondence)

en-cein-te \ā(n)-'sant/ *adj* [MF, perh. fr. (assumed) VL *incenta*, alter. of L *incient-*, *inciens* being with young, modif. of Gk *enkyos* pregnant, fr. *en-* + *kyein* to be pregnant — more at *CYME*] (1599) : PREGNANT 3

enceinte *n* [F, fr. OF, enclosing wall, fr. *enceindre* to surround, fr. L *incingere*, fr. *in-* + *cingere* to gird — more at *CINCTURE*] (ca. 1708) : a line of fortification enclosing a castle or town; *also* : the area so enclosed

encephal- or **encephalo-** *comb form* [F *encéphal-*, fr. Gk *enkephal-*, fr. *enkephalos*, fr. *en-* + *kephalē* head — more at *CEPHALIC*] : brain (fr. *encephalitis*) (encephalomyocarditis)

en-ceph-a-li-tis \in-se-fə-'lɪ-təs/ *n*, *pl* **-lit-i-des** \i-'lɪ-tə-,dēz/ (1843) : inflammation of the brain — **en-ceph-a-li-tic** \i-'lɪ-tɪk/ *adj*

en-ceph-a-li-to-gen-ic \i-'lɪ-tə-'je-nɪk/ *adj* (1923) : tending to cause encephalitis (as ~ virus) — **en-ceph-a-li-to-gen** \i-'lɪ-tə-'jən, -'jen/ *n*

en-ceph-a-lo-gram \in-'se-fə-lə-'gram/ *n* (1928) : an X-ray picture of the brain made by encephalography

en-ceph-a-lo-graph \i-'grɑf/ *n* (1928) 1 : ENCEPHALOGRAPH 2 : ELEC-TROENCEPHALOGRAPH

en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy \in-se-fə-'lā-grə-fē/ *n* (1922) : roentgenography of the brain after the cerebrospinal fluid has been replaced by a gas (as air)

en-ceph-a-lo-my-el-i-tis \in-se-fə-lō-mi-ə-'lɪ-təs/ *n*, *pl* **-el-i-ti-des** \i-'lɪ-tə-,dēz/ [NL] (1908) : concurrent inflammation of the brain and spinal cord; *specif* : any of several virus diseases of horses

en-ceph-a-lo-my-o-car-di-tis \i-'mɪ-ə-kār-'dɪ-təs/ *n* [NL] (1947) : an acute febrile virus disease characterized by degeneration and inflammation of skeletal and cardiac muscle and lesions of the central nervous system

en-ceph-a-lon \in-'se-fə-'lān, -lən/ *n*, *pl* **-la** \i-'lā/ [NL, fr. Gk *enkephalos*] (1741) : the vertebrate brain

en-ceph-a-lo-pa-athy \in-se-fə-'lā-pə-thē/ *n* (1866) : a disease of the brain; *esp* : one involving alterations of brain structure — **en-ceph-a-lo-path-ic** \i-'lā-pə-thɪk/ *adj*

en-chain \en-'čān/ *vt* [ME *encheynen*, fr. MF *enchainer*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *chaîne* chain] (14c) : to bind or hold with or as if with chains — **en-chain-ment** \i-'mɔnt/ *n*

en-chant \in-'chant, en-/ *vt* [ME, fr. MF *enchanter*, fr. L *incantare*, fr. *in-* + *cantare* to sing — more at *CHANT*] (14c) 1 : to influence by or as if by charms and incantation : BEWITCH 2 : to attract and move deeply : rouse to ecstatic admiration (the scene ~ed her to the point of tears — Elinor Wylie) *syn* see *ATTRACT*

en-chant-er *n* (13c) : one that enchants; *esp* : SORCERER

en-chant-ing *adj* (1606) : CHARMING — **en-chant-ing-ly** \i-'chan-tɪŋ-lē/ *adv*

en-chant-ment \in-'chant-mənt, en-/ *n* (13c) 1 **a** : the act or art of enchanting **b** : the quality or state of being enchanted 2 : something that enchants

en-chant-ress \in-'chan-trəs, en-/ *n* (14c) 1 : a woman who practices magic : SORCERESS 2 : a fascinating woman

en-chase \in-'chās/ *vt* [ME, to emboss, fr. MF *enchasser* to enshrine, set, fr. *en-* + *chasse* reliquary, fr. L *capsa* case — more at *CASE*] (15c) 1 : ORNAMENT-as **a** : to cut or carve in relief **b** : INLAY 2 : SET 17b

en-chi-la-da \en-'chə-'lā-də/ *n* [AmerSp, fr. fem. of *enchilado*, pp. of *enchilar* to season with chili, fr. Sp *en-* + *chile* chili] (1887) 1 : a rolled filled tortilla covered with chili sauce and usu. baked 2 : SCHMEAR, BALL OF WAX (the whole ~)

en-chi-rid-i-on \en-'ki-'rɪ-dē-ən, -'ki-'rɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **-rid-ia** \i-'dē-ə/ [LL, fr. Gk *enchiridion*, fr. *en* in + *cheir* hand — more at *IN, CHIR-*] (15c) : HAND-BOOK, MANUAL

en-chy-ma \en-'kə-mə/ *n* *comb form*, *pl* **en-chy-ma-ta** \en-'ki-mə-tə-, -'ki-mə-/ *n*, *pl* **en-chymas** [NL, fr. *parenchyma*] : cellular tissue (colle-n-chyma)

en-ci-pher \in-'si-fər, en-/ *vt* (1577) : to convert (a message) into cipher — **en-ci-pher-er** \i-'fər-ər/ *n* — **en-ci-pher-ment** \i-'fər-mənt/ *n*

en-cir-cle \in-'sər-kəl, en-/ *vt* [ME *enserclen*] (15c) 1 : to form a circle around : SURROUND 2 : to pass completely around — **en-cir-cle-ment** \i-'mɔnt/ *n*

en clair \ā-'klər/ *adv* or *adj* [F, in clear] (ca. 1897) : in plain language (a message sent *en clair*)

en-clasp \in-'klasp, en-/ *vt* (1596) : to seize and hold : EMBRACE

en-clave \en-'klāv, -'ān-klāv, -'ān-/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *enclaver* to enclose, fr. (assumed) VL *inclavare* to lock up, fr. L *in-* + *clavis* key — more at *CLAVICLE*] (1868) : a distinct territorial, cultural, or social unit enclosed within or as if within foreign territory (ethnic ~s)

en-clit-ic \en-'kli-tɪk/ *n* [LL *encliticus*, fr. Gk *enklitikos*, fr. *enklīnesthai* to lean on, fr. *en-* + *klinein* to lean — more at *LEAN*] (ca. 1663) : a clitic that is associated with a preceding word — **en-clit-ic** *adj*

en-close \in-'klōz, en-/ *vt* [ME, prob. fr. *enclos* enclosed, fr. MF, pp. of *enclore* to enclose, fr. (assumed) VL *inclaudere*, alter. of L *includere* — more at *INCLUDE*] (14c) 1 **a** (1) : to close in : SURROUND (~ a porch with glass) (2) : to fence off (common land) for individual use **b** : to hold in : CONFINE 2 : to include along with something else in a parcel or envelope (a check is *enclosed* herewith)

en-clo-sure \in-'klō-zhər, en-/ *n* (15c) 1 : the act or action of enclosing : the quality or state of being enclosed 2 : something that encloses 3 : something enclosed (a letter with two ~s)

en-code \in-'kōd, en-/ *vt* (ca. 1919) 1 : to convert (as a body of information) from one system of communication into another; *esp* : to convert (a message) into code 2 : to specify the genetic code for — **en-cod-er** *n*

en-co-mi-ast \en-'kō-mē-ast, -mē-ast/ *n* [Gk *enkōmiastēs*, fr. *enkōmiazein* to praise, fr. *enkōmion*] (1610) : one that praises : EULOGIST

en-co-mi-as-tic \i-'kō-mē-'as-tɪk/ *adj*

en-co-mi-um \en-'kō-mē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **-mi-ums** or **-mia** \i-'mē-ə/ [L, fr. Gk *enkōmion*, fr. *en* in + *kōmos* revel, celebration] (1589) : glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise; *also* : an expression of this

syn ENCOMIUM, EULOGY, PANEGRIC, TRIBUTE, CITATION mean a formal expression of praise. ENCOMIUM implies enthusiasm and warmth in praising a person or a thing. EULOGY applies to a prepared speech or writing extolling the virtues and services of a person. PANEGRIC suggests an elaborate often poetic complement. TRIBUTE implies deeply felt praise conveyed either through words or through a significant act. CITATION applies to the formal praise accompanying the mention of a person in a military dispatch or in awarding an honorary degree.

en-com-pass \in-'kəm-pəs, en-/ *vt* **-al-so** 'kām-/ *vi* [ME] (14c) 1 **a** : to form a circle about : ENCLOSE **b** *obs* : to go completely around 2 **a** : ENVELOPE **b** : INCLUDE (a plan that ~es a number of aims) 3 : BRING ABOUT, ACCOMPLISH (~ a task) — **en-com-pass-ment** \i-'pə-smənt/ *n*

en-core \ān-'kōr, -'kōr/ *n* [F, still, again] (1712) : a demand for repetition or reappearance made by an audience; *also : a reappearance or additional performance in response to such a demand*

en-core *vt* **en-cored**; **en-coring** (1748) : to request an encore of or by

en-coun-ter \in-'kaun-tər, en-/ *vb* **en-coun-tered**; **en-coun-ter-ing** \i-'kaun-tə-rɪŋ/ [ME *encountren*, fr. MF *encontrer*, fr. ML *incontrare*, fr. LL *incontra* toward, fr. L *in-* + *contra* against — more at *COUNTER*] *vt* (14c) 1 **a** : to meet as an adversary or enemy **b** : to engage in conflict with 2 : to come upon face-to-face 3 : to come upon esp unexpectedly ~ *vi* : to meet esp. by chance

en-counter *n* (14c) 1 **a** : a meeting esp. between hostile factions or persons **b** : a sudden often violent clash : COMBAT 2 **a** : a chance

1196 synchronisation • synod

and esp. psychic events (as similar thoughts in widely separated persons or a mental image of an unexpected event before it happens) that seem related but are not explained by conventional mechanisms of causality — used esp. in the psychology of C. G. Jung

synchro-ni-sa-tion, **synchro-nise** *Brit var of SYNCHRONIZATION*, **SYNCHRONIZE**

synchro-nism \ˈsɪŋ-kro-ni-zəm, ˈsɪn- (1588) 1: the quality or state of being synchronous: SIMULTANEOUSNESS 2: chronological arrangement of historical events and personages so as to indicate coincidence or coexistence; also: a table showing such concurrences — **synchro-nis-tic** \ˈsɪŋ-kro-nis-tik, ˈsɪn- (1828) 1: the act or result of synchronizing 2: the state of being synchronous

synchro-nize \ˈsɪŋ-kro-nīz, ˈsɪn- (1828) 1: to represent or arrange (events) to indicate coincidence or coexistence 2: to make synchronous in operation 3: to make (motion picture sound) exactly simultaneous with the action — **synchro-niz-er** *n*

synchronized swimming *n* (1950): swimming in which the movements of one or more swimmers are synchronized with a musical accompaniment so as to form changing patterns

synchro-nous \ˈsɪŋ-kro-nəs, ˈsɪn- (1828) *adj* [LL *synchronos*, fr. Gk, fr. *syn-* + *chronos* time] (1669) 1: happening, existing, or arising at precisely the same time 2: recurring or operating at exactly the same periods 3: involving or indicating synchronism 4: a: having the same period; also: having the same period and phase b: GEOSTATIONARY 5: of, used in, or being digital communication (as between computers) in which a common timing signal is established that dictates when individual bits can be transmitted, in which characters are not individually delimited, and which allows for very high rates of data transfer *syn* see CONTEMPORARY — **synchro-nous-ly** *adv* — **synchro-nous-ness** *n*

synchronous motor *n* (1897): an electric motor having a speed strictly proportional to the frequency of the operating current

synchro-ny \ˈsɪŋ-kro-nē, ˈsɪn- (1848): synchronistic occurrence, arrangement, or treatment

synchro-scope \ˈsɪŋ-kro-skəp, ˈsɪn- (1907): any of several devices for showing whether two associated machines or moving parts are operating in synchronism with each other

synchro-tron \ˈsɪŋ-kro-trən, ˈsɪn- (1945) 1: an apparatus for imparting very high speeds to charged particles by means of a combination of a high-frequency electric field and a low-frequency magnetic field 2: SYNCHROTRON RADIATION

synchrotron radiation *n* [fr. its having been first observed in a synchrotron] (1956): radiation emitted by high-energy charged relativistic particles (as electrons) when they are accelerated by a magnetic field (as in a nebula)

syn-clinal \ˈsɪn-ˈkli-nəl, ˈsɪn- (1833) *adj* [Gk *syn-* + *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] 1: inclined down from opposite directions so as to meet 2: having or relating to a folded rock structure in which the sides dip toward a common line or plane

syn-cline \ˈsɪn-ˈkli-n, ˈsɪn- (1873) *n* [back-formation fr. *synclinal*] 1: a trough of stratified rock in which the beds dip toward each other from either side — compare ANTICLINE

syn-co-pate \ˈsɪn-kə-pāt, ˈsɪn- (1605) *vt* 1: to shorten or produce by syncope (~ suppose to *s'pose*) b: to cut short 2: to modify or affect (musical rhythm) by syncope — **syn-co-pa-tor** \ˈsɪn-kə-pə-tər, ˈsɪn- (1665) *n*

syncopated *adj* (1665) 1: cut short 2: marked by or exhibiting syncope (~ rhythm)

syn-co-pa-tion \ˈsɪŋ-kə-pā-shən, ˈsɪn- (1597) 1: a temporary displacement of the regular metric accent in music caused typically by stressing the weak beat 2: a syncopated rhythm, passage, or dance step — **syn-co-pa-tive** \ˈsɪŋ-kə-pā-tiv, ˈsɪn- (1859) *adj*

syn-co-pe \ˈsɪŋ-kə-pē, ˈsɪn- (1550) *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synkopē*, lit., cutting short, fr. *synkoptein* to cut short, fr. *syn-* + *koptein* to cut — more at CAPON] 1: loss of consciousness resulting from insufficient blood flow to the brain: FAINT 2: the loss of one or more sounds or letters in the interior of a word (as in *fo'e'sle* for *forecastle*) — **syn-co-pal** \ˈsɪŋ-kə-pəl, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj*

syncretic \ˈsɪn-kre-tik, ˈsɪŋ- (1840) *adj* (1840): characterized or brought about by syncretism: SYNCRETISTIC

syncretize *Brit var of SYNCRETIZE*

syncretism \ˈsɪŋ-kre-ti-zəm, ˈsɪn- (1597) *n* [NL *syncretismus*, fr. Gk *synkretismos* federation of Cretan cities, fr. *syn-* + *krēt-*, *Krēs* Cretan] (1618) 1: the combination of different forms of belief or practice 2: the fusion of two or more orig. different inflectional forms — **syncretist** \ˈsɪn-kre-tist, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* or *adj* — **syncretistic** \ˈsɪŋ-kre-tis-tik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj*

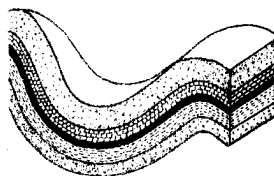
syncretize \ˈsɪŋ-kre-tīz, ˈsɪn- (1840) *vt* 1: to attempt to unite and harmonize esp. without critical examination or logical unity

syn-cy-tium \ˈsɪn-si-sh(ē)-əm, ˈsɪn- (1877) *n*, *pl* -*tia* \-sh(ē)-ə\ [NL, fr. *syn-* + *cyt-* (1877) 1: a multinucleate mass of protoplasm (as in the plasmodium of a slime mold) resulting from fusion of cells 2: COENOCYTE 1 — **syn-cy-tial** \ˈsɪn-si-sh(ē)-əl, ˈsɪn- (1877) *adj*

syn-dac-ty-lism \ˈsɪn-dak-ti-liz-əm, ˈsɪn- (1889) *n* [SYNDACTYLISM] (1864): a union of two or more digits that is normal in some animals (as various marsupials) and occurs as a human hereditary disorder marked by webbing of two or more fingers or toes

syn-des-mo-sis \ˈsɪn-dez-mō-səs, ˈdes- (1876) *n*, *pl* -*mo-ses* \-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *syndesmos* fastening, ligament, fr. *syndein*] (1726): an articulation in which the contiguous surfaces of the bones are rough and are bound together by a ligament

syn-det-ic \ˈsɪn-de-tik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj* [Gk *syndetikos*, fr. *syndein* to bind together — more at ASYNDETIC] (1621): CONNECTIVE, CONNECTING (~ pronoun); also: marked by a conjunctive (~ relative clause) — **syn-det-i-cal-ly** \ˈsɪn-de-tik-əl-ē, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adv*



cross section of strata showing syncline

syn-dic \ˈsɪn-dik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [F, fr. LL *syndicus* representative of a corporation, fr. Gk *syndikos* assistant at law, advocate, representative of a state, fr. *syn-* + *dike* judgment, case at law — more at DICTION] (1601) 1: a municipal magistrate in some countries 2: an agent of a university or corporation

syn-di-cal \ˈsɪn-dī-kəl, ˈsɪn- (1864) *adj* 1: of or relating to a syndic or to a committee that assumes the powers of a syndic 2: of or relating to syndicalism

syn-di-cal-ism \ˈsɪn-dī-kəl-i-zəm, ˈsɪn- (1907) *n* [F *syndicalisme*, fr. *chambre syndicale* trade union] (1907) 1: a revolutionary doctrine by which workers seize control of the economy and the government by direct means (as a general strike) 2: a system of economic organization in which industries are owned and managed by the workers 3: a theory of government based on functional rather than territorial representation — **syn-di-cal-ist** \ˈsɪn-dī-kəl-ist, ˈsɪn- (1907) *n* or *adj*

syn-di-cate \ˈsɪn-dī-kāt, ˈsɪn- (1624) *n* [F *syndicat*, fr. *syndic*] (1624) 1: a council or body of syndics b: the office or jurisdiction of a syndic 2: an association of persons officially authorized to undertake a duty or negotiate business 3: a group of persons or concerns who combine to carry out a particular transaction b: CARTEL 2 c: a loose association of racketeers in control of organized crime 4: a business concern that sells materials for publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals simultaneously 5: a group of newspapers under one management

syn-di-cate \ˈsɪn-dī-kāt, ˈsɪn- (1882) *vt* 1: to subject to or manage as a syndicate 2: to sell (as a cartoon) to a syndicate or for publication in many newspapers or periodicals at once b: to sell (as a series of television programs) directly to local stations ~ *vi*: to unite to form a syndicate — **syn-di-ca-tion** \ˈsɪn-dī-kā-shən, ˈsɪn- (1882) *n* — **syn-di-ca-tor** \ˈsɪn-dī-kā-tər, ˈsɪn- (1882) *n*

syn-drome \ˈsɪn-drəm, ˈsɪn- (1828) *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syndromē* combination, syndrome, fr. *syn-* + *dromēin* to run — more at DROMEDARY] (1541) 1: a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality 2: a set of concurrent things (as emotions or actions) that usu. form an identifiable pattern

syne \ˈsɪn, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adv* [ME (northern), prob. fr. ON *sithan*: akin to OE *sithan* since — more at SINCE] (14c) chiefly Scot: since then: AGO

syne *conj or prep* (14c) Scot: SINCE

syn-ec-do-che \ˈsɪn-ek-də-ke, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [L, fr. Gk *synekdochē*, fr. *syn-* + *ekdochē* sense, interpretation, fr. *ekdechthai* to receive, understand, fr. *ex* from + *dechthai* to receive; akin to Gk *dokein* to seem good — more at EX-, DECENT] (15c): a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (as *fifty sail for fifty ships*), the whole for a part (as *society for high society*), the species for the genus (as *cutthroat for assassin*), the genus for the species (as *a creature for a man*), or the name of the material for the thing made (as *boards for stage*) — **syn-ec-doch-ic** \ˈsɪn-ek-də-kik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-i-cal** \ˈsɪn-ek-də-kəl, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj* — **syn-ec-doch-i-cal-ly** \ˈsɪn-ek-də-kəl-ē, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adv*

syn-ec-o-log-y \ˈsɪn-ek-ə-lə-jē, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [G *Synökologie*, fr. *syn-* + *Ökologie* ecology] (1910): a branch of ecology that deals with the structure, development, and distribution of ecological communities — **syn-ec-o-log-i-cal** \ˈsɪn-ek-ə-lə-jē-kəl, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj*

syn-er-gic \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj* [NL *synergia*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together] (1840): working together: COOPERATING — **syn-er-gi-cal-ly** \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jik-əl-ē, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adv*

syn-er-gid \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jid, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [NL *synergida*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together] (1898): one of two small cells lying near the micropyle of the embryo sac of an angiosperm

syn-er-gism \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jizm, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [NL *synergismus*, fr. Gk *synergos*] (1910): interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects

syn-er-gist \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jist, ˈsɪn- (1876) *n* (1876): something (as a chemical or a muscle) that enhances the effectiveness of an active agent; broadly: either member of a synergistic pair

syn-er-gis-tic \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jis-tik, ˈsɪn- (1847) *adj* (1847): having the capacity to act in synergism (~ drugs) 2: of, relating to, or resembling synergism (as a reaction) — **syn-er-gis-ti-cal-ly** \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jis-tik-əl-ē, ˈsɪn- (1847) *adv*

syn-er-gy \ˈsɪn-er-ə-jē, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [NL *synergia*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together] (1660): SYNERGISM; broadly: combined action or operation

syn-e-sis \ˈsɪn-ə-səs, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [NL, fr. Gk, understanding, sense, fr. *synienai* to bring together, understand, fr. *syn-* + *hienai* to send — more at JET] (ca. 1891): a grammatical construction in which agreement or reference is according to sense rather than strict syntax (as *anyone and them* in "if anyone calls, tell them I am out")

syn-es-the-sia \ˈsɪn-əs-thē-zē-ə, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [NL, fr. *syn-* + *-esthesia* (as in *anesthesia*)] (ca. 1891): a concomitant sensation; esp: a subjective sensation or image of a sense (as of color) other than the one (as of sound) being stimulated — **syn-es-thet-ic** \ˈsɪn-es-thet-ik, ˈsɪn- (1840) *adj*

syn-fu-el \ˈsɪn-fyū-əl, ˈsɪn- (1976) *n* [synthetic + *fuel*] (1976): a liquid or gaseous fuel derived esp. from a fossil fuel that is a solid (as coal) or part of a solid (as tar sand or oil shale)

syn-ga-my \ˈsɪŋ-gə-mē, ˈsɪŋ- (1904) *n* [ISV] (1904): sexual reproduction by union of gametes

syn-gas \ˈsɪn-gəs, ˈsɪn- (1975) *n* [SYNTHESIS GAS]

syn-ge-ne-ic \ˈsɪn-jə-nē-ik, ˈsɪn- (1961) *adj* [syn- + *-genic* (as in *isogenic*)] (1961): genetically identical or similar esp. with respect to antigens or immunological reactions (~ tumor cells) (grafts between ~ mice) — compare ALLOGENEIC, XENOGENEIC

syn-i-ze-sis \ˈsɪn-iz-ē-səs, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synizein*, fr. *synizein* to sit down together, collapse, blend, fr. *syn-* + *hizein* to sit down; akin to L *sedere* to sit down — more at SUBSIDE] (1846): contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels

syn-kar-yon \ˈsɪn-kar-ē-ən, ˈsɪn- (1905) *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syn-* + *karyon* nut — more at CAREEN] (1905): a cell nucleus formed by the fusion of two preexisting nuclei

syn-od \ˈsɪn-əd, ˈsɪn- (1840) *n* [ME *sinod*, fr. LL *synodus*, fr. LGk *synodos*, fr. Gk, meeting, assembly, fr. *syn-* + *hodos* way, journey] (14c) 1: an

carry or convey by or as if by a whiff: BLOW **b**: to expel or puff out in a whiff; EXHALE **c**; SMOKE **3** **2**: FAN **8**

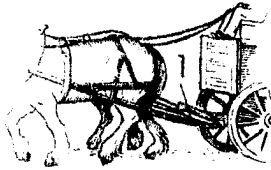
whiff-fet \ˈhwi-fet, -wi- \ *n* [prob. alter. of *whiffet*] (1839): a small, young, or unimportant person

whiff-ble \ˈhwi-fal, -wi- \ *vb* **whiff-ble**; **whiff-ling** \-f(ə-)lɪŋ \ [prob. freq. of *whiff*] *vi* (1568) **1**: a of the wind: to blow unsteadily or in gusts **b**: VACILLATE **2**: to emit or produce a light whistling or puffing sound **~ vt**: to blow, disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff

whiff-ler \ˈhwi-flər, -wi- \ *n* [alter. of earlier *wifler*, fr. obs. *wifle* battles ax] (1539) *Brit*: one that clears the way for a procession

whiff-ler \ˈhwi-flər, -wi- \ *n* [whiffle] (1607) **1**: a person who frequently changes opinions or course **2**: a person who uses shifts and evasions in argument

whiff-ble-tree \ˈhwi-fal-(ə-)trē, -wi- \ *n* [alter. of *whiffletree*] (ca. 1806): the pivoted swinging bar to which the traces of a harness are fastened and by which a vehicle or implement is drawn



7 whiffletree

Whig \ˈhwɪg, -wɪg \ *n* [short for *Whiggamore*, member of a Scottish group that marched to Edinburgh in 1648 to oppose the court party] (ca. 1680) **1**: a member or supporter of a major British political group of the late 17th through early 19th centuries seeking to limit the royal authority and increase parliamentary power — compare **TORY** **2**: an American favoring independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution **3**: a member or supporter of an American political party formed about 1834 in opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats, associated chiefly with manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and succeeded about 1854 by the Republican party — **Whig** *adj* — **Whiggism** \ˈhwi-gi-zəm \ *n*

Whiggery \ˈhwi-gə-rē, -wi- \ *n* (1714): the principles or practices of Whigs

Whiggish \ˈhwi-gɪʃ, -wi- \ *adj* (1684) **1**: characteristic of Whigs or Whiggery **2**: of, relating to, or characterized by a view which holds that history follows a path of inevitable progression and improvement and which judges the past in light of the present

whig-ma-lee-rie \ˈhwɪg-mə-ˈlɪr-ē, -wi- \ *n* [origin unknown] (1730) **1** chiefly *Scot*: **WHIM** **2** chiefly *Scot*: an odd or fanciful contrivance; GIMCRACK

while \ˈhwi(ə)l, -wi(ə)l \ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwil*; akin to OHG *hwila* time, L *quies* rest, quiet] (bef. 12c) **1**: a period of time esp. when short and marked by the occurrence of an action or a condition: TIME (stay here for a ~) **2**: the time and effort used (as in the performance of an action): TROUBLE (worth your ~)

while *conj* (12c) **1**: during the time that (take a nap ~ I'm out) **b**: as long as (~ there's life there's hope) **2**: when on the other hand: WHEREAS (easy for an expert, ~ it is dangerous for a novice) **b**: in spite of the fact that: ALTHOUGH (~ respected, he is not liked) **3**: similarly and at the same time that (~ the book will be welcomed by scholars, it will make an immediate appeal to the general reader — *Brit. Book News*)

while *prep* (15c) *dial Brit*: UNTIL

while *vi* **whiled**; **whiling** (1635): to cause to pass esp. without boredom or in a pleasant manner — usu. used with away (~ away the time)

whiles \ˈhwi(ə)l, -wi(ə)l \ *n* [ME, fr. *while* + *-s*, adv. suffix — more at *WHENCE*] (13c) *archaic*: WHILE

whiles *adv* (15c) chiefly *Scot*: SOMETIMES

whilom \ˈhwi-ləm, -wi- \ *adv* [ME, lit., at times, fr. OE *hwilum*, dat. pl. of *hwil* time, while] (13c) *archaic*: FORMERLY

whilom *adj* (1837): FORMER

whilst \ˈhwi(ə)lst, -wi(ə)lst \ *conj* [ME *whilst*, alter. of *whiles*] (14c) chiefly *Brit*: WHILE

whim \ˈhwɪm, -wɪm \ *n* [short for *whim-wham*] (1697) **1**: a capricious or eccentric and often sudden idea or turn of the mind: FANCY **2**: a large capstan that is made with one or more radiating arms to which a horse may be yoked and that is used in mines for raising ore or water **syn** see *CAPRICE*

whim-brel \ˈhwɪm-brəl, -wɪm- \ *n* [origin unknown] (ca. 1531): a small curlew (*Numenius phaeopus*) chiefly of the northern regions of No. America and Eurasia; broadly: any small curlew

whim-per \ˈhwɪm-pər, -wɪm- \ *vi* **whim-pered**; **whim-pering** \-p(ə-)rɪŋ \ *im* (1513) **1**: to make a low whining plaintive or broken sound **2**: to complain or protest with or as if with a whimper

whimper *n* (ca. 1700) **1**: a whimpering cry or sound **2**: a petulant complaint or protest

whim-si-cal \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-kəl, -wɪm- \ *adj* [whimsy] (1653) **1**: full of, actuated by, or exhibiting whims **2**: a: resulting from or characterized by whim or caprice; esp.: lightly fanciful **b**: subject to erratic behavior or unpredictable change — **whim-si-cal-i-ty** \ˈhwɪm-zə-ˈkə-lə-tē, -wɪm- \ *n* — **whim-si-cal-ly** \ˈhwɪm-zɪ-k(ə-)lē, -wɪm- \ *adv* — **whim-si-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs \ *n*

whim-sy also **whim-sey** \ˈhwɪm-zē, -wɪm- \ *n*, *pl* **whimsies** also **whim-seys** [irreg. fr. *whim-wham*] (1605) **1**: WHIM, CAPRICE **2**: the quality or state of being whimsical or fanciful (the designer's new line showed a touch of ~) **3**: a fanciful or fantastic device, object, or creation esp. in writing or art

whim-wham \ˈhwɪm-hwam, -wɪm-hwam \ *n* [origin unknown] (1500) **1**: a whimsical object or device esp. of ornament or dress. **2**: FANCY.

WHIM **3** *pl*: HITTERS

whin \ˈhwɪn, -wɪn \ *n* [ME *whynne*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *kvein* bent grass] (15c): GORSE

whin-chat \ˈhwɪn-ʃat, -wɪn- \ *n* [whin] (1678): a small brown and buff European singing bird (*Saxicola rubetra*) of grassy meadows

whine \ˈhwɪn, -wɪn \ *vb* **whined**; **whining** [ME, fr. OE *hwīnan* to whiz; akin to ON *hwina* to whiz] *vi* (13c) **1**: a: to utter a high-pitched plaintive or distressed cry **b**: to make a sound similar to such a cry (the wind whined in the chimney) **2**: to complain with or as if with a whine **3**: to move or proceed with the sound of a whine (the bullet whined ... across the ice — Berton Roueché) **~ vt**: to utter or express with or as if with a whine — **whin-er** *n* — **whin-ing-ly** \ˈhwi-nɪŋ-lē, -wi- \ *adv*

whine *n* (1633) **1**: a: a prolonged high-pitched cry usu. expressive of distress or pain **b**: a sound resembling such a cry **2**: a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine — **whiny** or **whin-ey** \ˈhwi-nē, -wi- \ *adj*

whing-ding \ˈwɪŋ-dɪŋ, -wɪŋ- \ *n* [by alter.] (ca. 1945): WINGDING

whinge \ˈhwɪŋj, -wɪŋ \ *vi* **whinged**; **whinging** or **whinge-ing** [fr. (assumed) ME, fr. OE *hwinsian*; akin to OHG *winsōn* to moan] (12c) *Brit*: to complain fretfully: WHINE

whin-ny \ˈhwi-nē, -wi- \ *vb* **whin-nied**; **whin-ny-ing** [prob. imit.] *vi* (1530): to neigh esp. in a low or gentle way **~ vt**: to utter with or as if with a whinny

whinny *n*, *pl* **whinnies** (ca. 1823) **1**: the neigh of a horse esp. when low or gentle **2**: a sound resembling a neigh

whin-stone \ˈhwi-n-stōn, -wɪn- \ *n* [whin, a hard rock] (1513): basaltic rock: TRAP, also: any of various other dark resistant rocks (as chert)

whip \ˈhwɪp, -wɪp \ *vb* **whipped**; **whipping** [ME *wippen*, *whippen*; akin to MD *wippen* to move up and down, sway, OE *wipian* to wipe] *vt* (14c) **1**: to take, pull, snatch, jerk, or otherwise move very quickly and forcefully (whipped out his gun — Green Peyton) **2**: a (1): to strike with a slender lithe implement (as a lash or rod) esp. as a punishment (2): SPANK **b**: to drive or urge on by or as if by using a whip

c: to strike as a lash does (rain whipped the pavement) **3**: a: to bind or wrap (as a rope or fishing rod) with cord for protection and strength **b**: to wind or wrap around something **4**: to belabor with stinging words: ABUSE **5**: to seam or hem with shallow overcasting stitches **6**: to overcome decisively: DEFEAT **7**: to stir up: INCITE — usu. used with *up* (trying to ~ up a new emotion — Ellen Glasgow) **8**: to produce in a hurry — usu. used with *up* (a sketch ... an artist might ~ up — *N.Y. Times*) **9**: to fish (water) with rod, line, and artificial lure **10**: to beat (as eggs or cream) into a froth with a utensil (as a whisk or fork) **11**: to gather together or hold together for united action in the manner of a party whip **~ vi** **1**: to proceed nimbly or quickly (whipping through the supper dishes — C. B. Davis) **2**: to thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash (a flag ... whipping out from its staff — H. A. Calahan) — **whip-per** *n* — **whip into shape**: to bring forcefully to a desired state or condition

whip *n* (14c) **1**: an instrument consisting usu. of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod that is used for whipping **2**: a stroke or cut with or as if with a whip **3**: a: a dessert made by whipping a portion of the ingredients (prune ~) **b**: a kitchen utensil made of braided or coiled wire or perforated metal with a handle and used in whipping **4**: one that handles a whip: as: a driver of horses: COACHMAN **b**: WHIPPER-IN **5**: a: a member of a legislative body appointed by a political party to enforce party discipline and to secure the attendance of party members at important sessions **b** often *cap*: a notice of forthcoming business sent weekly to each member of a political party in the British House of Commons **6**: a whipping or thrashing motion **7**: the quality of resembling a whip esp. in being flexible **8**: a flexible vertical rod radio antenna — called also *whip antenna* — **whip-like** \ˈhwɪp-lɪk, -wɪp- \ *adj*

whip-cord \ˈhwɪp-kɔrd, -wɪp- \ *n* [fr. its use in making whips] (14c) **1**: a thin tough cord made of braided or twisted hemp or catgut **2**: a cloth that is made of hard-twisted yarns and has fine diagonal cords or ribs

whip hand *n* (1680) **1**: positive control: ADVANTAGE **2**: the hand holding the whip in driving

whip in *vi* (1742) **1**: to collect or keep together (members of a political party) for legislative action **2**: to keep (hounds in a pack) from scattering by use of a whip

whip-lash \ˈhwɪp-lash, -wɪp- \ *n* (ca. 1580) **1**: the lash of a whip **2**: something resembling a blow from a whip (the ~ of fear — R. S. Banay) **3**: WHIPLASH INJURY

whiplash injury *n* (ca. 1953): injury resulting from a sudden sharp whipping movement of the neck and head (as of a person in a vehicle that is struck head-on or from the rear by another vehicle)

whip-per-in \ˈhwi-pər-ɪn, -wɪ- \ *n*, *pl* **whip-pers-in** \-pərz- \ (1739) **1**: a huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds **2**: whir 5a

whip-per-snap-per \ˈhwi-pər-sna-pər, -wi- \ *n* [alter. of *snippersnapper*] (1700): a diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person

whip-pet \ˈhwi-pət, -wɪ- \ *n* [prob. fr. *whip*] (1610): any of a breed of small swift slender dogs that are widely used for racing

whipping *n* (1540) **1**: the act of one that whips: as: a: a severe beating or chastisement **b**: a stitching with small overcasting stitches **2**: material used to whip or bind

whipping boy *n* (1647) **1**: a boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead **2**: SCAPEGOAT **2**

whipping cream *n* (1921): a cream suitable for whipping that by law contains not less than 30 percent butterfat

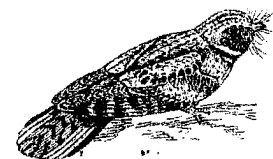
whipping post *n* (1600): a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped

whip-ple-tree \ˈhwi-pəl-(ə-)trē, -wi- \ *n* [perh. irreg. fr. *whip* + *tree*] (1733): WHIFFLETREE

whip-poor-will \ˈhwi-pər-wɪl, -hwi-pər-, -wɪ-, -wi- \ *n* [imit.] (1709): a nocturnal nocturnal (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) of eastern No. America with a loud repeated call suggestive of its name

whip-py \ˈhwi-pē, -wɪ- \ *adj* **whip-py-er**; **-est** (1867) **1**: unusually resilient: SPRINGY (a ~ fishing rod) **2**: of, relating to, or resembling a whip

whip-round \ˈhwɪp-raʊnd, -wɪp- \ *n* (1887) chiefly *Brit*: a collection of money made usu. for a benevolent purpose (had a ~ to help the couple pay for a Paris honeymoon — *The People*)



whippoorwill

\ə\ but \ə\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ mop, mar \ə\ out \ə\ chin \et\ bet \e\ easy \ə\ go \ə\ hit \ə\ ice \ə\ job \ə\ sing \ə\ go \ə\ law \oi\ boy \ih\ thin \th\ the \u\ loot \u\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ə, k, ʰ, æ, œ, ʊ, ɛ, ʌ\ see Guide to Pronunciation